

## BIG STRIKE BEGUN.

### Army of Coal Miners Throw Down Their Picks.

### FIGHT TO BE BITTER.

### Men Are Well Organized and Very Much in Earnest.

Those Directly Concerned Number Nearly 375,000. Coal Shipments Are Threatened in Ohio—Operators Invoke Aid from the United States Court—Miners Say the Strike Will Continue Until They Win—Arbitration Move in Indiana—Vast Army of Idle Men.

HE great wage struggle of the coal miners has been inaugurated, and it is impossible to tell what the end will be. Nearly 375,000 miners are directly concerned, but with the kindred industries of coal mining and iron and steel manufacturing there is about to be added to the army of unemployed in the United States probably more than half a million men. This is twenty-five times as many men as there are regular soldiers in the United States army.

Carroll D. Wright, chief of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, recently published the statement that about 3,000,000 men were in enforced idleness in this country. This, added to the men just called or locked out, makes the following remarkable showing:

Wright's estimate of the unemployed..... 3,000,000  
Miners called out..... 375,000  
Amalgamated workers, etc..... 250,000  
Grand total..... 3,625,000

The following statistics of this big strike, among the miners alone, show an

enormous extent of the soft-coal strike and number of men now idle.

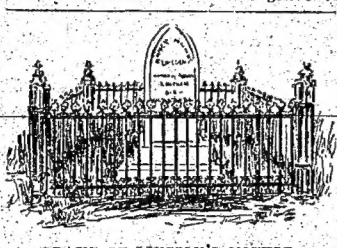
Must Face the Law.  
An important step was taken at Cincinnati in connection with the strike, which puts the power of the United States against all violence or unlawful acts in at least a portion of the territory of Ohio. An order of the United States Circuit court, southern district of Ohio, eastern division, was made by Judge Taft, upon a showing made by Myron T. Horrick and Robert Blickensderfer, receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company and of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company, whereby the United States Marshal is directed to protect their miners at work and to prevent unlawful interference with the operations of their railway.

The receivers state that they are engaged in the operation of two coal mines of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company, known as the Dillewale and Long Run coal mines; that there is a strike among the mine workers of Ohio and other States under the direction of the United Mine Workers; that all of the 500 miners at Dillewale and one-half of the 400 at the Long Run mine are desirous of remaining at work, but have refrained from doing so by reason of threats and warnings from other miners who have joined the strike; that it is necessary for the mine to continue in operation and that the miners will continue at work if protected from physical injury to themselves and their property. Judge Taft gave an order to the United States Marshal to consult with the receivers of the court and send to Jefferson County and to other parts of this district a sufficient number of United States marshals to protect the mining and railroad property now being operated by these receivers under order of this court.

President Ratchford, in reviewing the situation, said: "Much has been said as to the amount of coal in stock at the head of the lakes and in the general markets, and also that operators in certain fields, through information received, made preparations for the contest by stocking up coal. Such report is erroneous. The operators, the public and even the miners had no information on this matter, and there is no coal in stock in any great quantities. The enormity of the present mining suspension is attracting the attention of members of Congress and the Senate, and such members of the Cabinet. At present it seems as if some action looking to national arbitration may

be hard to resist. The scattered threats, however, are deprecated by President Ratchford and the other officials of the organization there, and they say no violence will be permitted.

TO HONOR LINCOLN'S MOTHER.  
Meeting at Indianapolis to Consider Plans for Monument.  
Leading representatives of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and other organizations met in the executive chamber of the State House at Indianapolis for the purpose of considering plans for the erection of a monument over the grave of



GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, who is buried in Spencer County, Indiana, and also to provide a fund for keeping the proposed memorial and lot in repair. A national appeal for public subscriptions will be made by an executive committee appointed for that purpose.

The grave has been neglected for many years, and while a nation has been paying homage to the great emancipator, the grave of his mother has been forgotten. John Burt, a citizen of Spencer County, wrote to the President, calling his attention to the neglected condition of Mrs. Lincoln's tomb, and the President at once communicated with Gov. Mount, suggesting that it would be most fitting if the State of Indiana would take some action concerning the matter. The grave is on an eighty-acre farm adjoining the south

## THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.



Uncle Sam—"I think I will take a little hand in this game myself."

## OUT IN A SNOWSTORM.

Christian Endeavorers Caught in a Midwestern Blizzard.  
Out of the faring pen into the ice box. This is the kitchen allegory which tells of the pilgrimage of the Christian Endeavorers. Only the train loads of tourists left Chicago for their long westward journey. It was not when they left—religiously but—they didn't mind that. Clad in linen coats, duck trousers and shirt waists and carrying fans and fortified by a copious supply of Bible texts and hymn books, they felt themselves ready for every emergency of the way.

But the girls didn't know and the boys wouldn't learn. Mountain visions did not trouble their serenity, and the real five that signaled the approach of the glorious Fourth melted all their memories of snow storms. "Pleasure and profit—gospel-mission and excursions made up the sum of all that was spread out before them. But upon the mountainside, Colorado old Boreas was making frost and showing out as he knew just the proper attitude for too much enthusiasm. The temperature was seven degrees below the freezing point, and the natives were planning to celebrate the national holiday with the biggest snow-fight game of the year. The statistics of George Washington were clad in ice, and hot Scotch was being a victim to the mountain-breeze.

The excursionists left Denver with the thermometer at 80. Four hours later they were huddling in the corners of the cars trying to keep warm. They had gone the foolish virgin route. Not only had they failed to have their lamps trimmed and burning—they had actually left them at home.

The general condition of the weather throughout the State has been very unusual for the summer time, even in the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountains. Snow was reported from various parts, and at Telluride there was a fall of eight inches of delicate white trees were broken by the weight of congealed goldness. Many of the excursionists were treated to the unusual spectacle of bucking snow on the Pike's Peak cogway in July.

## MANY SLAIN OR HURT.

### Fourth of July Fireworks Do Their Usual Bloody Work.

The holiday was a day of independence for the American small boy, once day. On Saturday, continued intermittently on Sunday, and made as much as possible of his first waning opportunity on Monday. He put torpedoes on the car tracks and shot off bunches of firecrackers under boxes and old tin cans for the first two days. Monday he touched off cannon crackers, fired pistols and discharged revolvers and property. The strain of forty-eight hours' excitement and noise had its effect upon the juvenile, however, and the delayed "Fourth" it is said, was quieter throughout the country than such occasions have been for years past. The casualties of the day were not numerous as in previous years. In Chicago only thirty-five persons were reported during the day, fewer than ever before recorded, the number last year being considerably over 100. Five persons were killed, four others seriously injured and a number of others slightly hurt. The premature explosion of a bottle filled with gunpowder caused one fatality. Another victim died from a bullet fired by a tin snip in celebration of the day. One boy in his fright fell from a window on account of the firing of a cannon cracker and was killed. The accidental explosion of fireworks cost the life of one man, and the bursting of a toy cannon ended the earthly career of a 12-year-old boy.

Fatal accidents elsewhere were also comparatively few. The minor casualties covered a wide range of cases, but were principally due to the careless use of large firecrackers, which in many cases inflicted painful, if not serious, injuries. The small boy was not always to blame in the matter, as much of the recklessness was manifested by his elders.

## TORNADO STRIKES A GROVE.

Panic and Death Among Picnickers  
Rogues Beach, four miles east of Huron, Ohio, was the scene of a severe storm Monday afternoon. A cyclone cut a swath through the large oak grove, felling large numbers of trees, twisting them off like pipe stems. Frank Chandler had his legs crushed at the hips by falling trees, both his horses also being killed. A dozen horses were killed and a large number of huggies and carriages smashed into kindling wood. The grove contained several thousand people, who were driven into a panic by the storm.

## GUilty OF BAD FAITH.

State Department's Sharp Tone Toward Great Britain.  
The Washington correspondent of the London Chronicle asserts that recent official correspondence includes a dispatch from Hay, dated May 10, for submission to Lord Salisbury, insinuating that En-

## ALTGELD AND THE ISSUES.

Ex-Governor of Illinois Addresses a Brooklyn Meeting.  
John P. Altgeld, former Governor of Illinois, spoke to an attentive audience of about 2,500 persons Monday morning in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic League of Kings County, and was ostensibly a Fourth of July celebration. For those Democrats who would temporize, who would ignore the silver question, and run the campaign on purely local issues, Altgeld has but one epithet, "Traitors!" The Benedict Arnold of 1780," he said in his peroration, "sleeps on English soil. Let the Benedict Arnolds of the present time make their graves beside him." For those democrats who, having put their hand to the plow, would turn back for the sake of a temporary local triumph, he has the bitterest contempt. "Lobbyists and corruptionists who debauch legislatures or pollute the stream of justice are not Democrats," he said. "So-called leaders who use their positions in their party to assist corporations in getting an unfair advantage over the public are not Democrats."

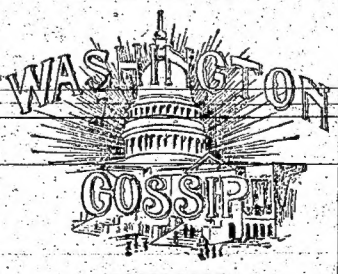
## HOT WAVE IS FATAL.

### Many Stricken Down During the Days of the Torrid Visitation.

A tremendous death roll from the excessive heat during the past week has been placed on the record. In Chicago during the first six days of the hot wave thirty-seven persons succumbed and 140 were prostrated. Monday there were twelve deaths in Cincinnati and seventy prostrations, while in Detroit and vicinity on the same day the unmerciful rays of the sun brought death to five. There were many prostrations and several deaths in other cities.

Following is the recorded temperature Monday at the places named:

Pittsburg.....	95	Boston.....	94
Parkburg.....	95	Albany, N. Y.....	94
Indianapolis.....	94	New York.....	92
Cincinnati.....	93	Chicago.....	92
St. Louis.....	90	Detroit.....	90
St. Paul.....	89	Cleveland.....	89
Omaha.....	88	Galveston.....	88
San Antonio.....	87	San Francisco.....	86
Portland.....	85	San Diego.....	85
Memphis.....	84	Charlotte, N. C.....	82
Jacksonville, Fla.....	80	Montgomery.....	80



Secretary of the Interior Bliss has as the assistants in his department four ex-Congressmen and an ex-Mayor.

Neither the Chinese nor the Portuguese minister has made a protest against the Hawaiian treaty of annexation.

The congressional district represented by Jerry Simpson is, in point of population, the largest in the United States.

The resignation of Magraine Cox, United States minister to Honduras and Salvador, has been received at the State Department.

A bill has been purchased by the family of the late Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning for the United States cruiser which bears his name.

Senator Spooner presented a petition to the Senate signed by 100,000 citizens of Chicago, protesting against the proposed increase of the tax on beer.

Senator Frye of Maine has invited President McKinley and Senator Mark Hanna to visit him during the summer and enjoy the fishing of the famous lake region of Maine.

## TARIFF BILL PASSES.

### SENATE APPROVES THE DINGLEY MEASURE.

Final Ballot Shows Thirty-eight Ayes and Twenty-eight Nays—It Now Goes to the House for Further Consideration.

By the decisive vote of 38 to 28 the tariff bill was passed in the United States Senate shortly before 5 o'clock Wednesday. The culmination of the long and arduous struggle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and the galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene.

Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and many of the members of the House of Representatives were in the rear area, while every seat in the galleries was those reserved for foreign representatives was occupied.

The main interest centered in the final vote, and aside from this there was little of a dramatic character in the debate. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels. By 4 o'clock the Senators began manifesting their impatience by calls for "vote," "vote," and soon thereafter the last amendment was disposed of and the final vote began. There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged, and then at 4:55 o'clock the Vice President arose and announced the passage of the bill—yeas, 38; nays, 28. There was no demonstration, but a few scattered handclaps were given as the cords were drawn.

Following is the vote cast:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Allison.....	McMillan.....
Baker.....	Mantle.....
Burrows.....	Merrill.....
Carter.....	Nelson.....
Clark.....	Perkins.....
Collins.....	Pitt (Conn.).....
Deboe.....	Pitt (N. Y.).....
Fairbanks.....	Pritchard.....
Forsaker.....	Proctor.....
Gillett.....	Sewell.....
Hale.....	Shoup.....
Hanna.....	Stewart.....
Hatch.....	Warren.....
Jones (Kan.).....	Wellington.....
Jones (Ark.).....	Wilson.....
Landis.....	Wilson—38.
McHenry.....	

The following pairs were announced, the first named would have voted for the bill and the last named against it:

Aldrich and Murphy; Chandler and McLaughlin; Frye and Gorman; Gear and Smith; Dingley and Daniel; Hoar and Harris (Tenn.); Thurston and Tillman; Wolcott and George.

Analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 Republicans, 2 silver Republicans, Jones (Nev.), and Mantle, and 1 Democrat, McHenry. The negative vote was cast by 25 Democrats, 2 Populists, Harris (Kan.), and Turner, and 1 silver Republican, Cannon. Eight Republicans were paired for the bill and eight Democrats against it. The Senate present and not voting were: Populists, 5, viz., Allen, Butler, Helfeld, Kyle and Stewart; silver Republicans, 2, viz., Teiler and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the House for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt (Conn.), Burrows, Jones (Nev.), Vest, Jones (Ark.), and White were named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The tariff debate began May 25, on which day Mr. Aldrich, in behalf of the Finance Committee, made the opening statement. The actual consideration of the bill began the next day, and debate has been continuous since then, covering six weeks and one day. It has been notable in some respects, although it has lacked many of the dramatic and oratorical features marking former debates. From the outset the advocates of the bill refrained from speeches, and the discussion was narrowed to a consideration of rates and schedules, rather than general principles. Mr. Aldrich's illness took him from the chamber after the first day, and since then the bill has been in immediate charge of Mr. Allison. The opposition has been directed in the main by Mr. Jones (Ark.) and Mr. Vest (Mo.), while Senators White, Cuffey, Gray and Allen have frequently figured in the debate. The bill as it goes back to the House re-enacts the anti-trust section of the Wilson law, while the reciprocity and retaliatory provisions are substituted for those of the House.

One of the most important new provisions added by the Senate is that placing a stamp tax on bonds, debentures and certificates of stock. Aside from these more important changes the bill as it goes back to the House has 874 amendments of various degrees of importance, which must be reconciled between the two branches of Congress.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Withers of Bloomington, Ind., bequeaths \$40,000 to found a library in Nicholasville, Ky., where she was born.

Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, the once famous actress, now 80 years old, has published her memoirs. She went on the stage when 6 years old and followed the profession continuously for seventy-two years.

Gen. Benjamin Prentiss, the "hero of Shiloh," at one time one of the wealthiest men in Illinois, is said to be in meager circumstances.

The French ambassador to Great Britain is the best paid ambassador in the world, his yearly salary being \$90,000.

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## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C. W. Potter, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Rekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Lectures in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. McWhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 385, F. & A. M. In regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock or before the fall of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

C. W. WECHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S BELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. M. K. H. A. SON, President.

REBECCA WIGG, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MEAR, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening.

P. B. JOHNSON, Sec.

P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TOWN, K. O. T. M., No. 162. Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, H. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STARS, No. 83, meets Monday evening at 8 o'clock or before the fall of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

JOSE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODWARD, C. R.

GRAYLING H.S., No. 64, L. O. T. M. Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. F. W. WALKER, Record Keeper.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
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## CHICAGO THUGS BUSY

REVIVE THE TROLLEY CAR ROBBERY BUSINESS.

Hold Up Two in One Evening—Wild Panic on a Little Chicago Excursion Steamer—Luna & Co.'s Encouraging Report of Business.

Street car robbers are abroad in Chicago. Two trolley cars were held up Thursday night and crews and passengers robbed of their valuables. In one case three women were among the victims and were compelled under threats of death to hand over all of value they had with them. The Cicero and Proviso and the Archer avenue electric lines were the ones to suffer. About three gold watches and a revolver are numbered among the robbers' booty. In the first case the car had slowed up at 10:45 on West Forty-eighth avenue before crossing the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks, when three masked men leaped out of the darkness. Besides Conductor Francis Warren and Motorman Albert Eckerlin, there were three women passengers. The latter were panic-stricken, and the crew, so well as the robbery planned, was unable to offer resistance. The bandits emptied their victims' pockets in a business-like manner and disappeared in the darkness again. At 11:35 the Archer avenue car was waylaid, presumably by the same men. Conductor F. S. Frohn and Motorman August Johnson had reached the end of the line, Kedzie avenue and Thirty-eighth street, when three men leaped upon them with drawn revolvers. The conductor lost \$80, a watch and a revolver. The motorman, fortunately, had nothing of value about his person.

## AT A STORM'S MERCY.

Chicago People Given a Fright by Sunday Night's Blow.

Out of a day that was reasonably clear at sunset an unpredicted storm of wind and rain came suddenly at 8:30 o'clock and gave Chicago people a fright and ashore some damp and thrilling experiences. The excursion steamer Macartney was caught in a squall and blew the extinction of the lights by a great roller which washed aboard and the twenty-five passengers were frightened into a panic. There were twenty-five passengers aboard—ten of them women—and they all looked for help. Capt. Oliver Landreth, who as soon as he saw the danger began making preparations to run out of it, was compelled to turn his attention to the afflicted passengers. Some were preparing to jump into the sea. The craft carried a deck crew of seven all told, some of them acting as sailors well as deck hands. They heeded the commands of Capt. Landreth and kept their senses. A fireman or two came up from the boiler-room and joined the Captain's force. They seized men and dragged them into the cabin, where they dropped them unceremoniously in safe places. Women who were picked up were taken inside, where in the increased darkness they were left to revive as best they could, while the crew returned to round up the other passengers, who were scampering about the deck like a lot of sniped sheep. Then the Captain turned his attention to saving his boat, and made the rift to South Chicago safely.

## CROPS HELP OUT TRADE.

Prospects for a Good Yield Are Highly Reassuring.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says "It seems to be a fact that crops in other countries are less promising than usual, and the demand for American wheat is supplemented even at this season by exports of 2,605,564 bushels of corn, against 300,010 bushels for the same week last year. Each week raises the estimate of wheat yield, however, and if the weather continues favorable the crop may prove a most important factor in the future of national and international business. The prospect as to corn is growing more cheerful with each week, and an immense crop is now anticipated. Figures for the week have been 206 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 38 last year."

## WIND DOES DAMAGE.

Kentucky and Tennessee Towns Suffer from Storm.

A week of terrific heat culminated Friday afternoon in a tornado which swept over West Kentucky and Southern Illinois. At Paducah the destruction was confined to the downtown section. The fourth and fifth floors of the Three Rivers mill, the largest flour mill in the State, were blown away. Metropolis and Brooklyn in Illinois; Mayfield, Eddyville and Kuttawa, in Kentucky, and Paris, Tenn., suffered severely.

## Athletics of the Diamond.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Club	W.	L.
Boston	47	17
Pittsburgh	40	24
Cincinnati	41	23
Philadelphia	30	34
Baltimore	40	24
New York	37	27
St. Louis	34	30
Cleveland	34	29
Washington	23	38
Brooklyn	30	31
St. Paul	30	31

## The Showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

The naval ordnance officers still have faith in the shell for high explosives invented by Louis Guthmann, of Chicago, which blew up a \$40,000 gun at Indian Head proving grounds a few weeks ago. The tests of this terrible shell have been renewed, with encouraging results.

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**Harvesters Give Up.**

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## Wipes Out an Old Feud.

Sam Mitchell, husband of the newly-appointed postmistress of Empire City, Kan., wiped out an old feud by shooting and killing Link Cole, ex-city marshal. The men met on the street and Mitchell shot without warning. Cole killed Mitchell's brother a year ago.

## Carried Down to Death.

A car containing ten passengers of the Interurban electric road between Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., went through the open swing of a bridge two miles below Bay City Wednesday morning, drowning six people and injuring the others.

## CAUGHT AT HER SIXTH ATTEMPT.

Rhode Island's Girl Train Wrecker Is Arrested by the Sheriff.

After having made six attempts to wreck New York, New Haven and Hartford trains, Fanny Taylor, a 13-year-old colored girl, has been arrested near the Sheriff and his men came upon her a freight train had just crashed into a rail which she had placed on the track. It is possible that the girl has made seven attempts to derail trains within half a mile of where she was caught. A pile of stones was found on the track ten days ago, but nothing was thought of then. When the postal express from Boston ran into a heap of ice and damaged the engine, the railroad company put a patrol on the track. For two nights the trains were not disturbed. Then, five consecutive attempts were made to wreck trains on the road. Had not been for the barking of a dog that the girl had with her, it is doubtful whether the Sheriff's men would have caught her. The girl was suspected of the attempted crime from being seen near the tracks at a late hour on the night after the postal train nearly came to grief. A watch was put on her, and she was captured after a freight train had just crashed over a cross-tie which she had placed on the track. The girl, who is of rather light complexion and decidedly attractive appearance, is presumably insane. When she was taken to the Washington County jail, in Kingston, she still refused to talk, beyond saying that she is 10 years of age. She also refused to eat, and attempted to escape whenever a chance offered. Since the girl's arrest it has been learned that her father, who works as a laborer, had been grievously injured by the railroad company on account of a small rail which she says is due him from a railroad contractor. It is surmised that the girl may have heard her father complaining about this fancied wrong and set out to right matters by wrecking a train.

## H. B. STONE KILLED.

Chicago Man Dies While Celebrating Independence Day.

Henry B. Stone, President of the Chicago Telephone Company, met instant death at his summer home at Nonquit, Mass., Monday by the bursting of a fireworks bomb. Mr. Stone had brought with him a lot of fireworks for the celebration, and it was while he was firing these that he met his death. Among the fireworks was a large one which was devised as a scatter gun for animals of various colors. Mr. Stone had applied the torch to this piece, but for some reason it did not appear as if the spark were going to reach the mine. Mr. Stone advanced and took the piece up in his hands, when it exploded, striking him full in the face. His features were badly mutilated and he sustained a compound fracture of the skull. Friends of Mr. Stone who were present cannot tell just how the accident occurred. One gentleman who was present states that when Mr. Stone picked up the torch to the bomb, the party turned their backs toward Mr. Stone and ran a short distance for safety just about the time the explosion should have taken place. When the bomb did not at once go off, and seemed as if it were not going to, Mr. Stone took it in his hands and fired it into the air. He was presumably not looking at the bomb when it blew up. Before the party had fairly turned to view the explosion they were horrified to see Mr. Stone drop to the ground amid a crash and volume of flame and smoke.

## PASSES THE SENATE.

Tariff Bill Goes Through by a Vote of 38 to 28.

By the decisive vote of 38 to 28 the tariff bill was passed in the Senate shortly before 5 o'clock Wednesday. The culmination of the long and arduous struggle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and the galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene. Reed, Chairman Dingley and many of the members of the House of Representatives were in the rear area, while every seat in the galleries save those reserved for foreign representatives was occupied. The following pairs were announced, the first of which he has voted for the bill and the last named against it: Aldrich and Murphy, Chandler and McArthur, Frye and Gorman, Gear and Smith, Hanesbrough and Daniel, Hoar and Harris (Tenn.), Thurston and Tillman, Wolcott and George. An analysis of the roll call shows the affirmative vote was cast by 35 Republicans, 2 other Republicans, Jones (Nev.), and Mante, and 1 Democrat, McNary. The negative vote was cast by 25 Democrats, 2 Populists, Harris (Kan.), and Turner, and 1 silver Republican, Cannon. Eight Republicans were absent, and the Senators present and not voting were: Populists, 5, viz.: Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart; silver Republicans, 2, viz.: Teller and Pettigrew.

## FEAR MUTINY IN INDIA.

People of Hindustan Exasperated Against the British.

London dispatch: Affairs in British India are quite different. The Indian cities, both here and in Calcutta, is that a mutinous conspiracy is being hatched. It is conceded by the newspapers that discontent with British rule in Hindustan is rapidly growing, caused principally by the famine conditions resulting from the famine and the plague. There are some who openly say that a rebellion may be expected.

## Does Much Damage.

Eastern States received another drenching Tuesday night, increasing the apprehension regarding the crop. So much water has fallen since July 1 that thousands of acres of small grain along the rivers are completely submerged. It is certain that if the rains continue much longer, much of the crop will be ruined. Lake St. Croix on the Chicago and the lake during twenty-four hours has been unprecedented. The lake registers 12.4 feet, and most of the water from the northern tributaries has not yet arrived. Strings of logs lying south of the boom at Stillwater broke loose, and are jammed against the pontoon bridge. At Sandstone, Minn., the Keittie River reached the highest point in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The dams above Pine City went out Tuesday night. The Mississippi at Little Falls has risen twenty inches since Friday night, and is still rising. Little streams that were dry a few days are more than bankful, and considerable damage is reported to dams and bridges in the eastern part of Morrison County. The Platte River is now higher. A severe hailstorm struck Benton and Stearns Counties and the crops on a strip about half a mile wide and several miles in length on the west side of the river were destroyed. The Mississippi at St. Paul has risen over two feet in the last two days.

## Millions of Gold Dredged Out.

The Cripple Creek district during the first six months of the present year produced \$10,075,000 gold, and it is predicted that the output for the year will have a value of \$14,000,000.

## Japs Get Gay.

The latest issue of the Japan Herald says Japan will seize the Hawaiian Islands unless her claims are fully met, and will defy the United States to prevent such action. Commenting upon the Hawaiian situation editorially, the Herald says: "The opinion, which is now prevailing regarding the Hawaiian question is not difficult to interpret, and any one who runs may read, notwithstanding the secrecy which attends the preparations of the Japanese Government for a campaign upon the Hawaiian Islands. The Japanese population of the Sandwich Islands is about 25,000; of them are men and those men are practical soldiers, who have been through their conscript term in the army. To send over two or three large transports, with the necessary arms, ammunition, food, etc., is the easiest thing possible. There are only two harbors worthy of the name in the Sandwich Islands—Honolulu and Hilo—and these and any other possible landing places would be seized upon by Japan before America could think of moving, by the troops which would be drawn from those who are already there as emigrants."

## MEET IN MILWAUKEE.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION CONVENES.

Twelve thousand present at the opening session—Warm welcome extended to the delegates by the city's high officials.

Throng of Teachers. In the vast auditorium of the gayly decorated exposition building in Milwaukee the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Educational Association was formally opened Tuesday night. It was the launching of an event of dual brilliancy. The people of a city and State that have ever fittingly responded to the demands made upon their hospitality and their resources add tribute to their guests in cordial love and greeting. The delegates whose presence had inspired the magnificence of the welcome formed an array that was a composite picture of intellect and merit. It was an inspiring scene. When the great throng had pressed through the doorways for more than an hour and when no more could enter, 12,000 persons confronted the stage. From the edge of the platform, behind a wealth of palms and other tropical foliage, to the furthest galleries there were tiers upon tiers of faces. Into every crevice of the immense hall, never before so tested, were massed members of the multitude. In the long rows of chairs that extended the length and breadth of the place below were the educational forces, and all about them and in the galleries were the people that had assembled to greet them. The platform was distinguished by the presence of the city's high officials, and the delegates were greeted by the city's high officials.

## ENGINE AND TRAIN DITCHED.

Railroad Wrecks Due to Washouts Caused by Storm.

Tuesday night's storm paralyzed railroad traffic in parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and caused so severely that many trains ran into washouts without having any intimation of danger. There is a bad wreck on the Great Northern extra freight, with an engine and twenty cars, was ditched. Chicago Washburn was instantly killed and Engineer Peter Vogel injured. At Fairbault, the Straight River rose twenty feet in consequence of the downpour, and is now near the danger line. Numerous railroad and wagon bridges went out. A freight on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road was wrecked. Many cattle have been drowned and the crops badly damaged. A Morrison, Minn., special says that eighteen inches of water fell between 11:30 p. m. and 4 a. m. The loss in bridges, logs, brick, engine and railroad construction is very heavy. A through freight train en route to Cleveland on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway was derailed at Fairbault, Pa., and ten cars were precipitated over an embankment into the Beaver River. Forty tramps were on the train when the accident happened and several were caught in the wreck. One unknown dead man and three injured have been taken out so far and six others are missing.

## SWINDLED IGNORANT NEGROES.

Sharpers Collect Money and Promise a Pension.

From all over the black belt of Alabama come reports of the pension swindlers' imposition on the ignorant negroes. Emigrants of the fakers, who appear to have made headquarters near Montgomery, have gone through the country informing the negroes that Congress has passed a law pensioning all ex-slaves and their children for a fee ranging from 5 cents to \$2. The alleged agents have enrolled thousands of the negroes, who are now hourly awaiting the payment of their pensions. Several Government detectives are looking for the rascals.

## FIVE HUNDRED POISONED.

Disastrous Result of July 4 Picnic in New York City.

Five hundred persons at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., were poisoned at a Fourth of July picnic by eating ham sandwiches. The meat of the ham had been cooked in a copper-bottomed kettle. Three hundred of the afflicted ones suffered severely and are not yet well, but none have died. In every case, man and child, the symptoms were alike—violent cramps and spasms, nausea, burning fever. The physicians found the meat so thoroughly permeated with the poison that if any one had eaten largely of it the result would surely have been fatal.

## BIG STOCK OF COAL.

Enough in the Northwest to Last Four Months.

A. Brenholz, who manages the home office for the General Hocking Coal Company at Columbus, Ohio, says there is at least 150,000 tons of coal in storage in the Northwest. He estimates that this will supply all demands for at least four months, no matter how general the miners' strike becomes. There is considerable coal on the Ohio docks ready for shipment by lake, but this will be held for supplying transient trade. With respect to a supply for the railroad, he is not sure that the different companies have enough coal on hand to last them about six weeks.

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## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 9c; new potatoes, 75c to 90c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.
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Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c; pork, mess, \$2.25 to \$2.50.
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Prof. A. T. Ormond, of Princeton University, read the first paper, President James H. Baker, of the University of Colorado, presented the second address. He said that the university represents the philosophy of a people at a given epoch and their political, social and industrial tendencies. The third of the series of addresses was delivered by Prof. Joseph Swain, of the University of Indiana, and formerly of the faculty of Stanford University.

At the afternoon meeting of the council the subject discussed was election in general education, and an address on the subject was delivered by E. E. White of Columbus, Ohio. He gave his views as to the policy of permitting the student to step aside from set courses of study and mark out his own line of research and investigation.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. E. A. took place. Treasurer J. C. McNeill of West Superior reported that the total income of the association for the year amounted to \$20,548.87, and the total expenditures to \$19,548.16, leaving a cash balance of \$500.71. During the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Educational Association it was reported that \$4,000 had been added to the treasury during the year, and that the reserve fund of the organization now amounts to over \$80,000.

## GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Favorable Weather Helps Growth in Northern and Western Sections.

The following crop bulletin is based on the reports of the directors of the climate and crop sections: "In the States of the central valleys, lake region and New England the week has been very favorable to crops. The high temperature being especially favorable for corn. In the Southern States the conditions have been less favorable, the excessive heat and absence of rainfall proving injurious to most crops. On the Pacific coast the week has been very favorable. In the principal corn States of the central valleys crops have made rapid growth, but in the Southern States it is suffering for rain, in some sections seriously. Excessive rains in Missouri have retarded



THE MEETING IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

vast or limited experience, to add something to the efforts of the best educators to inculcate rather than force knowledge into the minds of the young.

## First General Session.

The first general session was opened with prayer by Rabbi S. Hecht, and after the singing of "America" by the immense male chorus, composed of over 300 voices from the various educational societies of the city, which was loudly applauded by the 12,000 teachers in attendance at the gathering, the addresses of welcome and responses thereto were delivered and met with a kind reception from the audience.

## FATAL WRECK IN PITTSBURG.

Street Cars Collide, with Severe Injuries to Passengers.

Four people were fatally injured and eighteen or twenty others were hurt in a street car wreck Tuesday night on the Forbes street line of the Consolidated Traction Company at Pittsburgh. The wreck occurred on the Soho hill. An Atwood street car had gone about half way down the hill when it struck the track. Closely following it came an open summer car with a trailer, both densely packed with people. Before the second train could be stopped it crashed into the derailed car. Hardly had the first collision happened before a third car, heavily laden, came down the hill at full speed and forced its way into the wreck ahead. It was the second crash that did most of the damage.

## Told in a Few Lines.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was held at Pittsburgh.

Richard Adams, a wealthy Mowenqua, Ill., farmer and an old soldier, died from injuries received in a runaway.

Mrs. B. P. Willey is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lester F. Blair, of South Bend, Ind. She was 97 years of age.

Mrs. Hannah Sherrey Farnsworth of Washington, Iowa, is dead, aged 89. She lived with her son-in-law, W. N. Hood, the postmaster.

The wild gas well north of Anderson, Ind., which caught fire Saturday night, is still burning, and a great deal of damage is being done.

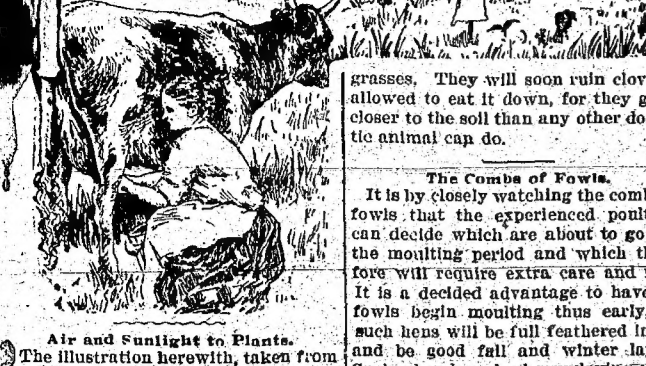
David Perkins, a veteran of the Mexican war and a member of Company D, Fifty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, during the civil war, is dead, aged 72 years.

Thomas Morgan, an iron worker at Youngstown, Ohio, and his wife were driving, when their horse backed the rig over Manning's Heights, and both were killed.

John Henry Breems, an eccentric old man living alone on his farm near Auburn, Ind., was found unconscious and badly beaten. Murder was evidently intended.



# FARMERS AND FARMERS



**Grasses.** They will soon ruin clover if allowed to eat it down, for they gnaw closer to the soil than any other domestic animal can do.

**The Combs of Fowls.** It is by closely watching the combs of fowls that the experienced poultryman can decide which are about to go into the moulting period and which therefore will require extra care and feed. It is a decided advantage to have the fowls begin moulting this early, for such hens will be full feathered in fall and be good fall and winter layers. Such a hen has also begun laying early, so at both ends of the season she furnishes eggs that bring the highest price. The hens that are laying most profusely in July, especially those more than two years old, will moult late in the fall, and not begin laying again until eggs are extra cheap in the spring.

**Grow Medicinal Plants.** Many medicinal plants can be grown with profit, as the demand for some kinds is increasing. Asparagus (wormwood) can be raised as far north as New England, and this country imports it from Europe. Saffron, which sells for \$3 per pound, may be grown in nearly all sections. Peppermint and spearmint find ready sale, and sage, which is well-known to every farmer, is imported, frequently selling at \$150 per ton. Then there are horseradish, boneseed, mandrake, blood root, pennyroyal, etc., which are regarded as weeds in some localities, all of which are largely used and have a value in market.

**White Grubs and Strawberries.** If, in plowing land to prepare it for planting, a great many of the white or brown grubs are seen, there is no use in planting it with strawberries. The white grub almost always infests a timothy sod, the parent bug selecting such soil to lay her egg, as the grub just at the surface of the ground in the timothy plant is a favorite morsel with the grub. Many pieces of timothy are every year ruined by this pest, but the loss of grass does not involve so much labor as where strawberries are planted and cared for, only to be destroyed.

**Gate Fastening.** Here is a simple device for fastening a farm gate that can be made by anyone handy with tools. It consists of a piece of hard wood of any desired length and from two to three inches in width. This is hung from one of the rails by four pieces of hoop iron, two on each side, fastened with bolts. Between them, for convenience in drawing the bolt back, is a handle. The wooden bolt works through a slot in the post and swings loose. It opens easily by merely pulling it back and fastens automatically, as the gate shuts by its own weight, dropping into the slot in the post, the opening being beveled to allow it to enter easily.

**Good Gate Latch.** This is a simple device for fastening a farm gate that can be made by anyone handy with tools. It consists of a piece of hard wood of any desired length and from two to three inches in width. This is hung from one of the rails by four pieces of hoop iron, two on each side, fastened with bolts. Between them, for convenience in drawing the bolt back, is a handle. The wooden bolt works through a slot in the post and swings loose. It opens easily by merely pulling it back and fastens automatically, as the gate shuts by its own weight, dropping into the slot in the post, the opening being beveled to allow it to enter easily.

**For Chicken-Baiting Hogs.** A chicken catcher in a herd of hogs is most expediting and expensive. One such will soon transform a whole herd into ravenous chicken eaters. Being troubled in this way I tried the following: A leather blind well enough to cover both eyes and long enough to come down well over the face was cut from an old boot leg. The chicken thief was then caught, and pulling the ears forward, the top corners of the blind were fastened to them by means of pinches and rings, such as are put in the snouts of pigs to prevent rooting. This blind will not prevent the hog from seeing his legitimate food, but does prevent him seeing chicken unless they are under his very nose, and then if he attempts pursuit the chances are that he brings his nose in violent contact with the fence or some other obstruction. A few such lessons and he concludes that he is no longer partial to chicken. A month of "leather specs" cured our most ravenous thief, and by blinding only the ring leaders the whole herd was soon as docile as well behaved porkers should be.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Profit in Cows.** It requires about 150 pounds of butter per year to pay for the labor and feed devoted to a cow. The profit is the amount produced above the proportion necessary to pay the expense. A cow that produces 350 pounds of butter a year will give four times the profit that will be derived from a cow producing 200 pounds of butter per year, as the first 150 pounds must be charged to the cow as an expense. It can be seen, therefore, that one cow, giving 350 pounds of butter in a year, is equal in the profit given by her, to four cows which produce 200 pounds each during the same time. The one cow will take up less room than will four. These facts show where the profit from dairying is derived.

**Potash for Potatoes.** Potash is the mineral that is most needed for the potato crop. But it is much better to use a top dress of distributed ash or a top dress of the whole surface than applied with the seed potatoes in the hill. The potato roots very early in their growth, all the soil between the rows. When mineral manures are applied in the hill, unless care is taken to mix them thoroughly with the soil, they may eat into the cut seed, and effectually destroy the germ. When used broadcast, on the surface there is no danger of this.

**Feeding Sheep at Pasture.** The old proverb that the foot of the sheep is golden is scarcely true if the sheep have only the grass that grows in pasture as feed. If it fed grain or oil meal to their extremities will be very rich, and will increase fertility rapidly. Sheep do best on the natural

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**Potash for Potatoes.** Potash is the mineral that is most needed for the potato crop. But it is much better to use a top dress of distributed ash or a top dress of the whole surface than applied with the seed potatoes in the hill. The potato roots very early in their growth, all the soil between the rows. When mineral manures are applied in the hill, unless care is taken to mix them thoroughly with the soil, they may eat into the cut seed, and effectually destroy the germ. When used broadcast, on the surface there is no danger of this.

**Feeding Sheep at Pasture.** The old proverb that the foot of the sheep is golden is scarcely true if the sheep have only the grass that grows in pasture as feed. If it fed grain or oil meal to their extremities will be very rich, and will increase fertility rapidly. Sheep do best on the natural

**Blind for Hogs.** A chicken catcher in a herd of hogs is most expediting and expensive. One such will soon transform a whole herd into ravenous chicken eaters. Being troubled in this way I tried the following: A leather blind well enough to cover both eyes and long enough to come down well over the face was cut from an old boot leg. The chicken thief was then caught, and pulling the ears forward, the top corners of the blind were fastened to them by means of pinches and rings, such as are put in the snouts of pigs to prevent rooting. This blind will not prevent the hog from seeing his legitimate food, but does prevent him seeing chicken unless they are under his very nose, and then if he attempts pursuit the chances are that he brings his nose in violent contact with the fence or some other obstruction. A few such lessons and he concludes that he is no longer partial to chicken. A month of "leather specs" cured our most ravenous thief, and by blinding only the ring leaders the whole herd was soon as docile as well behaved porkers should be.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Profit in Cows.** It requires about 150 pounds of butter per year to pay for the labor and feed devoted to a cow. The profit is the amount produced above the proportion necessary to pay the expense. A cow that produces 350 pounds of butter a year will give four times the profit that will be derived from a cow producing 200 pounds of butter per year, as the first 150 pounds must be charged to the cow as an expense. It can be seen, therefore, that one cow, giving 350 pounds of butter in a year, is equal in the profit given by her, to four cows which produce 200 pounds each during the same time. The one cow will take up less room than will four. These facts show where the profit from dairying is derived.

## DEMOCRATIC DELAY.

IT HAS COST THE COUNTRY MANY MILLIONS.

Some Plain Facts About the Progress of the Tariff Bill—Had Republicans Controlled the Senate It Would Have Passed Long Ago.

**Unscrupulous Obstructionists.** Washington correspondence: Now that the tariff bill is about to become a law, and now that many feel that there was more time consumed in it than there should have been, it is well enough that the people should understand just where the delay occurred and what party is responsible for it.

The fact is, first, that the Republicans do not control the Senate, and are not, therefore, responsible for the delay there. While they have desired to discuss certain features of it, they have omitted to do so whenever possible, in order to prevent delay. It is the Democrats who have spent the time since it was taken up in the Senate, and spent it in talk. The pressure on the part of the people for early action was so very great that the Republicans were willing to forego, for the present, any attempt to answer the false and unjust charges which are being put upon record and spread before the public by those Democrats who are attacking the bill, and for political purposes.

The pressure on the people for action on the bill is unusually great, more so than has been seen on any occasion of this kind. It is not surprising, of course, that people who have suffered as ours have, under the depressing and blighting influences of the present tariff law, should be anxious, very anxious, for its instant repeal and the substitution of the protective system under which the country was so prosperous for so many years. But it seems that they do not realize the embarrassment under which the Republicans in the Senate have been laboring. If they were to stop a moment and consider the fact that the Republicans are in an absolute minority in the Senate, that their hands have been tied, and that it is with the greatest difficulty and diplomacy that we were able to command or obtain a sufficient number of votes for the protective theory, they would not have been impatient, even under the distressing circumstances with which they are surrounded. It has seldom, if ever, happened within the history of the country that a tariff was enacted when the two branches of Congress were not controlled by one party. Yet the Republican party, with only a minority in the Senate, has undertaken to pass a protective tariff bill. No administration, since Washington, ever saw a tariff bill make such progress or as near completion at this date in its history as is the case at the present moment, even under the most favorable circumstances, and now that this has been accomplished, with the Republican party in a minority in the Senate, unable to control that body with its own votes, absolutely unable to hasten action by any of the rules by which debate is controlled in other parliamentary bodies, and simply dependent upon the whims and caprices of those who are opposed to it for permission to proceed at all, it seems that the people should realize that the Republicans are doing all that is possible to hasten action, and should place the blame for the delay where it belongs—upon the Democrats.

It is the Democratic party and its leaders who are responsible for delay in action upon the tariff bill in the Senate. Had not the hands of the Republicans in the Senate been tied absolutely, the bill would have been upon the statute books long before now. The Republicans have worked in season and out of season to hasten action on this bill. They have laid aside every other consideration, they have considered the various items in the bill, schedule by schedule, and paragraph by paragraph, in conference and caucus, and before the Finance Committee day by day, outside of the regular hours of the session, and during hours of the session, depriving themselves of the opportunity to answer the criticisms made upon the bill and upon the party, simply for the purpose of gaining time and hastening final action. They sit in their seats, quietly, in response to the demand of the people that nothing should interfere with prompt action by the Senate, knowing that there is no other way by which they could hasten the final vote. The Democratic members, recognizing the fact that the Republicans, in their anxiety to hasten the passage of the bill, were omitting to answer the false charges made against the bill and the party, proceeded to pile up groundless attacks and charges, setting up straw men and fighting them for the purpose of making cheap political capital, and the Republicans listened silently to these false charges made simply because of loyalty to those who were demanding prompt action. The fault of delay is not with the Republican party, which does not, and cannot, control the Senate, but is with the Democratic leaders and party, who are persistently and unnecessarily and maliciously delaying this beneficent measure, in order to permit their allies, the importers, to fill the country with foreign goods, and at the same time to embarrass and pile up false charges against the Republican party, and reduce the prospects of revenue during the first few months of the operations of the new law.

**Business and Wheat.** The keynote of the business situation is increasing confidence. This is shown not only in the stock market, where an old-fashioned bull movement has been in progress for about a month, but in lines of legitimate trade as well. Dun's weekly review says: "There is no step backward in business, although the season of midsummer quiet is near. The improvement continues, gradual, and prudently cautious as before, and in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago."

It is further stated that business men of the highest standing in all parts of the country have perceived the rising tide and are making their plans for the future with a confidence unknown a short time ago.

The main factors in the improved feeling are the rapid progress of the tariff bill towards completion and the

## THE COLLAPSE HAS COME.



favorable crop prospects. The factor of abundant money has been present for some time. Loans have been easy to obtain on good names or collateral, and at remarkably low rates of interest; but borrowers have been rather scarce, not choosing to increase their liabilities until they could see some prospect of safe investment. But the bank statements of the past few weeks have shown a gratifying expansion of loans, indicating that the money is going into active use. The New York statement of Saturday shows an expansion in loans of over \$3,000,000; at the same time the deposits increased \$4,500,000, and the reserve is nearly \$50,000,000. In excess of the legal requirements. It is this plethora of funds that deprives the gold exports of their former terror. There is a cheerful indifference to the outward flow of the yellow metal, because the bankers and financiers know that we have enough and to spare, and that we shall get it all back again in the fall, when the crop movement is fairly under way. This crop movement will soon start the flow of money from New York and other seaboard centers to the interior, and any local stringency that may exist will be abated—while European supplies, is sure to want a large percentage of our bountiful crops. Thus there is a prospect of easy money for the balance of the year.—Minneapolis Tribune.

**Sixteen to One Debt.** "For one, I do not believe it possible to succeed upon a platform that demands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. We have fought that battle and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed, we must abandon this extreme demand." In these words, Hon. Boies, former Governor of Iowa, and erstwhile Democratic Presidential aspirant, addresses the voters of the United States who demand the free coinage of silver. He does it through the medium of a letter to Col. D. M. Fox, of Des Moines.

The friends of silver, although once defeated, are not yet demoralized. This will not be true after a second defeat, they warn us. "In our next battle we must win for our cause is lost." Although Mr. Boies has in private frequently expressed hostility to the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform, this is the first authoritative declaration from him to that effect. In public, declaring it to be a dead issue, he gives at length his reasons for asserting it to be such. He says the voters buried it under the belief that it meant silver monometallism, pure and simple, which would increase instead of diminish the misfortunes attributed to the single standard.

"It matters not," he says, "how we convince the people the gold standard is wrong unless we convince them that what we offer in its place is better instead of worse."

By the adoption of the 16 to 1 plank he declares the delegates to the Chicago convention forced the silver forces to assume the defensive for their new creed.

When Mr. Boies was questioned concerning the latter, he said: "My letter to Col. Fox I knew to be contrary to the views of the radical silver men, but it is in line with my former position on this question, and in writing it I did so with the hope that the two wings of the Democratic party might see in the plan outlined some method by which they could get together off the money question."

**Interests of the Consumers.** At no time have the interests of the consumers been considered. They constitute the greater portion of those affected by a tariff, but their welfare does not enter into the delusive schemes of the protective tariff theory.—Easton (Pa.) Argus.

Oh, yes, they have been considered! Who are the consumers but our great army of workers? A protective tariff is enacted in order that our masses may have work, may earn wages, may spend their money, and may "consume" what they buy. Without the work they cannot earn, they cannot spend money, they cannot buy, and they cannot consume. A protective tariff is designed to serve the best interests of the millions of our "consumers."

**Surplus and No Surplus.** There is a surplus in the treasury which, though it was placed there by the sale of bonds of the United States to help out the deficiency caused by the failure of Democratic revenue legislation to provide the necessary revenues, still the surplus is there. This makes the question of necessary national revenue less important for the moment in comparison with the question of promptly excluding foreign importations in the interests of protection. There is a surplus in the treasury, but there is no surplus in the pockets of the American workmen who want employment.

**The Service of a Subsidy.** Writing of the new line of steamers between Canada and England, with which the British are fighting the American line between New York and Southampton, the Evening Post of New York calls attention to the fact that Australian commerce amounts to \$500,

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. A DESERTED VILLAGE.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

**Lesson for July 18.** Golden Text: "They received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily."—Acts 17:11. Paul is at Thessalonica and Berea in this lesson—Acts 17:1-12. After the delivery of Paul and Silas from the Philippian prison, they made a brief visit at the house of Lydia, where they had been staying previous to their arrest, and then left the city in compliance with the request of the magistrates. Their route thence lay westward on a great Roman road called the Via Egnatia, which connected the cities of Thracæ and Macedonia. Amphipolis was thirty-three miles from Philippi; Apollonia, thirty miles further on, and Thessalonica, thirty-seven miles beyond. Thus the journey probably occupied three days, the first night being spent in Amphipolis and the second in Apollonia. Thessalonica, the city which Paul and Timothy were destined, was full of historic interest. "Under the name of Thermo it was the resting place of Xerxes on his march; it is not mentioned in the Peloponnesian war; and it was a frequent subject of debate in the last independent assemblies of Athens when the Macedonian power began to overshadow all the countries where Greek was spoken, this city received its name in honor of Alexander the Great, who called Thessalonica, and her name was given to the city of Thermo." The present name, Salonika, is an abbreviated form of this name. In the time of Paul it was the chief city of Macedonia, rich and populous.

**The Return of Prosperity.** No business man who has closely watched the progress of affairs during the past three months need be told that in his particular line of trade, and in the particular section of the country in which he resides, there is a distinct upward movement which augurs a speedy return of prosperity. The collected views of these business men from every section of the country indicate the feeling of the nation, and from these we may judge accurately whether or not the promised return of prosperity is near at hand. No one is in a better position than the Secretary of the Treasury, who is thrown in direct contact daily with the leading business and financial men; and as Secretary Gage has again reiterated his belief that better times are coming, we may give his statement more than usual credence.

The Secretary bases his statement upon reports which have been received from all sections of the country, and he makes it with complete confidence. We cannot, as he says, expect good times all at once. The country has passed through a period of depression the effects of which will outlive the century. An immediate revival of the prosperity we once enjoyed would, therefore, be impossible, but the times can become much better than they have been—much better than they are now—and when Secretary Gage states that there are already marked signs of a revival, those who have been anxiously watching for a return of good times will agree with him that there are not wanting those indications which bespeak great improvement in the business situation in the near future.

**Flood of Foreign Goods.** The following statement shows the increases in exports of foreign goods from certain American consulates during the months of March, April and May this year, as compared with the corresponding months in 1890. No further argument was needed to show why the Dingley tariff should have been promptly passed by Congress:

Consulate.	1890.	1891.	crease.
St. Gall	\$1,055,830	\$1,406,733	\$350,903
Manchester	2,800,323	3,380,380	579,057
Frankfurt	.....	.....	5,010,318
Bamberg	.....	.....	45,811
Leipzig	.....	.....	28,735
Nürnberg	735,734	1,159,960	424,226
Hamburg	637,125	1,091,709	454,584
Bremen	1,038,010	1,550,418	512,408
London	.....	.....	928,527
Sheffield	652,960	790,493	137,533
Furt	354,247	587,963	233,716
Swansea	800,000	1,152,511	352,511
St. Helena	253,916	465,371	211,455
Glasgow	706,702	907,979	201,277

**A Shot at Greece.** There are some individuals so constituted that they would rather shuffle off this mortal coil than admit that they could be mistaken.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Herald.

**Protect American Shipping.** Is this a slap at the ex-President?

Salonica to-day, though a city of commercial importance, is far from being a place it was in the early Christian centuries. Mohammedan, the Jew, and Greek Christian have left little of the simple faith in Christ which made the city great after the visit of Paul of Tarsus. So with the cities of Asia Minor: so with Antioch, and with Jerusalem itself. Cities rise and fall, but the kingdom never changes. The scepter passes from east to west, but never does its power grow less. Will the day ever come when these ancient cities of the East, either through the work of Christian missions, or through a reformation and purification of the Greek Church, shall become again famous for piety and good works? The "Eastern Question" has aspects that touch closely the kingdom of God, as well as the empires of Nicholas, Victoria and Abd-ul-Hamid.

Paul never lost his patience with the Jews, frequently as they had repulsed him, but always preached first to them, hoping to gain some of his own race. Never, as far as we know, did the apostles turn aside from the teaching of Christian faith and duty to consider philosophical or economic problems. That is no proof that our preachers should not give these subjects due attention, but it is evidence that the emphasis is often erroneously placed in our day. Expository preaching was responsible for most of the conversions in its early church.

**Next Lesson.**—Paul Preaching in Athens.—Acts 17:22-34.

**Spats—Girls are strange creatures.** While we were touring last season, Rosa did not mind when I carried her over the river by the stepping stones, so that her feet might not be wetted, but when I offered to take her in my arms down the steep descent into the famous cave, she objected, Socrates.

—Did not want you to run a good thing into the ground, I suppose.—Pittsburg News.

**The Highest Tides in the World.** Pundy Bay, an arm of the Atlantic separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick and the State of Maine, is remarkable for its tides, which are the highest in the world. This is due partly to the fact that the bay is so narrow, compared with its length—it is 100 miles long and 30 broad—that the waters, not being able to spread themselves out, have, as it were, to be heaped up. Partly, it is also caused by the fact that the mouth of the bay directly faces the waves as they sweep up from the south at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The water thus rises very rapidly, as much as 20 feet in an hour, the average difference between high and low water being 70 feet. When the winds blow strongly with the advancing waves, however, the tide rises to even 120 feet.

**Decay and Desolation in North Muskegon.** Was Once a Thriving Place, but an Evil Influence Seems to Have Followed It from the First Story of Its Decline.

**An Ill-Starred Town.** There is probably no village in Michigan in which the ravages of time are so apparent as in the city of North Muskegon, situated on the north shore of Muskegon Lake. From 1884 to 1886 the city had reached its zenith, and contained a population of 1,312 souls. To-day the population is less than 400, and of the 600 houses less than 200 are occupied. In 1884 there were 13 monster saw mills, one box factory and two shingle mills in operation. Then the valuation of real and personal property was \$640,000. To-day it is but \$37,000. During the lumbering season of 1884 the sum of \$187,000 was paid in wages; in 1891 it will be less than \$1,000. The only industries now left are the property of Gov. Campbell, and the Frank Alberts single mill.

The city is beautifully situated on a bluff that rises from 40 to 60 feet above the level of Muskegon Lake. Those familiar with its rise and fall are reminded of the "Deserted Village," by Oliver Goldsmith.



## The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor  
THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the assets left by the last administration, were the sugar trust, the oil trust, the coffee trust and the coal trust.

The decline in the deficit is sufficient in itself to prove that the advance agent of prosperity is coming up to our expectations.

Our new tariff is not a Canadian, German or Japanese piece of legislation. This seems to be an oversight in those countries, but a United States tariff is good enough for Uncle Sam.—Globe Democrat.

Uncle Sam, during the fiscal year just closed, coined 21,203,701 silver dollars. More than a fourth of the entire coinage was silver. Silver has not been banished and neither has gold.

The McKinley tariff years ago brought prosperity to the Nation, and the Dingley bill is in the same line and will, in spite of the calamity howlers, do what the McKinley act did.

Time rights many wrongs. The South, which fought Samuel J. Randall, the great protection Democrat of Pennsylvania, to his death, is now coming around to the support of his doctrines.

Occasionally a free-trader grinds out an indignant protest because the American flag is made of American bunting. A flag made of imported bunting would no doubt suit the free traders better. They do not like the flag and would prefer the "Stars and Bars," or the "Skull and Crossbones."

The rise in wheat means an added \$60,000,000 to the pockets of the American farmers. It may assist in stopping the mouths of the Bryan calamity howlers, if they should not credit the advance to "the crime of 1873."

The Mexican dollar is not protected by the gold dollar, as Uncle Sam's white dollar is, and the market price for the Mexican the past week has been 47 to 47 1/2 cents. The yellow friend to the white dollar is a friend worth having.—Inter-Ocean.

The reporter for a Canadian paper is responsible for the statement that he found Mr. Bryan in bed wearing a heavily embroidered silk night shirt. If Mr. Bryan is not careful he will lose the support of his Popocratic followers.

The reception which the South gave to President McKinley at Nashville, was the most enthusiastic ever accorded a Republican chief magistrate in that region, and has not been surpassed in heartiness by any ever given to a President, of any party, in any locality.

Tariff for revenue with incidental protection does not seem such a bugaboo to-day among Georgia Democrats, as it did a few years ago. Then a man was pilloried for daring to entertain the views which Georgia's Senator now proclaims on the floor of the Senate.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Every foreign country that has been specially favored by the Wilson-Gorman tariff is expected to protest against the enactment of a tariff law that will discriminate in favor of our own country.—Exchange. Certainly, and every foreign yawp will be echoed by the so-called demo-pop papers all over the country.

The attention of the old veterans of Crawford county is especially called to an article on the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in August, at Buffalo, from the 23d to the 28th. The fare from Grayling for the round trip is only \$7.85. All who can go should do so, as it is not likely they will ever have as good an opportunity, and the same inducements.

A Kansas County.  
Marion county has, at this time, More grain in its bins,  
More hogs in its pens,  
More cattle in its meadows,  
More fowls in its coops,  
More fruit on its trees,  
More grain on the ground,  
More money in its banks,  
More change in its pockets,  
More resources, generally, than it ever had at this time of year.  
And it also has:  
Less debt  
And  
More Republican votes  
Than ever before in its history.  
Now, what's the matter with Marion county?—Marion (Kan.) Record.

### Additional Local Matter.

FOURN—July 14th., to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Manning, of Beaver Creek, a daughter.

Twenty K. P's. went to Gaylord, last evening to assist in conferring the 3d. degree on Julius K. Morz. A July crew.

### Judge Correspondence.

O. Dishaw is on the sick list, at present.

C. R. Johnson and J. L. Buck went to town, Thursday.

Charley Johnson is helping G. F. Owen in the hay field.

Mrs. Amos Buck is enjoying a visit from her two sisters, of Oakley.

Wm. Johnson, is champion trout fisher, at present, and hard to beat. Miss Pearl Buck was a caller at Mrs. Arnie Johnson's, the last of the week.

Crawford county is getting quite a few settlers, this summer. Let her boom.

Mrs. Seth B. Smith, visited her daughter, Mrs. G. Howse, in Maple Forest.

Philip Coventry, of Maple Forest, was a caller at G. F. Owens, last Sunday.

No, Zero. I am still a kicklog, and my suspenders are not cut yet. But say nothing, and keep on sawing wood, and you will be right in line.

G. F. Owen is right in line putting up clover hay. Hay is a light crop this year, but we hope for better luck next time.

Some of our people went to Maple Forest, July 5th, and report a most delightful time. Some went fishing, and report a good time, with very few fish.

The section boys at Buck's Station go to town pretty often, lately. O. Dishaw, the section boss, has to be pumped into town, for medicine, after working hours, about twice a week. Pretty hard on the boys.

Dirro.

### Maple Forest Correspondence.

Cultivating corn and potatoes is the order of the day.

Haying has begun in general, and the finest crop is harvested by John J. Coventry.

We are glad to see Uncle John and the old mare drive by. They must be going to Waters.

Miss Ettie Coventry returned last Saturday from a short visit with friends at Sand Beach.

We are informed that Mrs. Archie Howse had the misfortune to sprain her ankle. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Joe Charron is the owner of a fine new mowing machine and horse rake, which will enable him to manage his hay crop. Joe is a hustler.

Crops are in the finest condition they have been for some time. Corn and potatoes are jumping ahead, while hay and grain are the heaviest they have been for years. A. S.

P. C. was out driving with his best girl, Sunday.

J. Niederer waltzed a new mower into town, Saturday.

C. Tompkins has his contract with the Cycle Club nearly completed.

Nelle Patton and bride were visiting parents in Maple Forest, Sunday. Sudden change in the weather has made the men hunt for their overcoats.

Archie Howse is back from Flint with a dandy team, but they can't compete with Malco's.

Supervisor Sherman was looking land in town J, last Saturday, for the State.

### FROZE OUT.

\$50 for One Bottle of Medicine.  
This is to certify that my wife was for years afflicted with asthma, and was so far gone that several physicians decided that her case must terminate in consumption. I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup. To our great satisfaction it gave almost immediate relief, and two bottles completely cured her. She is now well and healthy, but I would not be without the medicine if it cost fifty dollars a bottle.

Wm. H. FARRIS,  
Chm. Bd. Tp. of Wilton,  
Monroe Co. Wis.  
For sale by L. Fournier.

### News from Lovelle.

Miss Julia Donahue spent Sunday with friends, at Bear Lake.

We notice that R. E. "vacated"—yes vacated, Judge. But "I wonder why."

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, of Bay City, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Judge, last week.

Mrs. Jason Richards returned Saturday, from a two week's visit with friends in West Bay City.

Misses Flora and Grace Buck, of Owosso, arrived here Tuesday, and their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buck, are expected soon. They will make their home at Buck's Crossing.

We think Maple Forest is well supplied with correspondents, as we notice there is a new writer last week. Also notice that one of his items was worded the same as the week before, except the initials were changed about. Now, "Isaac," get up something new and original, and let "Homesteaders," R. E. and P. C. rest awhile.

## THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Will hold its Thirty-First National Encampment August 23d to 28th, in the City of Buffalo, the eastern terminus of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route."

There is a peculiar appropriateness in this selection of the second city of the Empire State, with its dramatic history filled with the records of patriotism, and with its military traditions of many wars. In fact, the entire Niagara frontier, is full of interest to every patriotic citizen. It is also most convenient and accessible in its location—one of the most important railroad centers of the country—charming in its location, beautiful in its construction and adornment, and with a population intelligent, patriotic and of unbounded hospitality. Very few cities in the country, if any, possess better facilities for the proper entertainment of the Grand Army, and no comrade will, if able, miss the opportunity of marching once more with the thinned but closed up ranks through its beautiful streets and gathering about the camp fires in memory of never to be forgotten days.

A preliminary circular has been issued by the indefatigable Citizens' Committee, of which Mr. Daniel H. Turner is Secretary, with office at 212 Ellicott Square, from which we learn that thorough and abundant arrangements have been made with hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and private families for the accommodation of visitors at reasonable and generally reduced rates. In regard to which letter should be addressed to Edward C. Shafer, Chairman of Committee on Hotels and Accommodations, 212 Ellicott Square. All the hotels are bound by contract not to charge more than their established rates and to accommodate no more than a stated number in each room.

The location, capacity, etc., of the principal hotels are as follows:

Iroquois—Main, cor. of Eagle, 150 rooms, \$4 and \$5. National headquarters for G. A. R., W. R. C., and Ladies of the G. A. R.

Niagara—Cor. Seventh and Porter Av., 100 rooms, \$4 and \$5. Broedel—Seneca, cor. Wells, 150 rooms, \$3 to \$5.

Genesee—Main, cor. West Genesee, 150 rooms, \$3 to \$5.50. Stafford House—Carroll and Washington, 120 rooms, \$2 to \$3.

Confidential—Exchange corner of Michigan, 200 rooms, \$2.

Arlington—Exchange, cor. Wells, 100 rooms, \$2 to \$2.50.

Ontario—20 East Huron, cor. Genesee, \$2 to \$2.50.

Tremont House—10 Seneca st., 60 rooms, \$1.50.

Richelleu—70 Swan, 35 rooms, \$1.50.

Carlton—Exchange, cor. Washington, 50 rooms, \$1.50.

Crandall—905 William, East Buffalo, 82 rooms, \$1.50.

In addition to these are numerous smaller hotels and boarding houses at cheaper rates, as well as a large number of private families whose charges are usually a dollar a day for a room.

In some cases breakfast will be furnished. The city is amply supplied with restaurants, and the committee has encouraged the establishment of temporary eating houses furnishing 25 cent meals. The mess house at Camp Jewett will furnish meals at same rate. The city has placed at the disposal of the committee its 56 school houses for free quarters, and Camp Jewett, will be well provided with tents and the most admirable facilities for comfortable and enjoyable camp life, and it will prove more satisfactory than the school-house accommodations. The prudent man will secure quarters in ample time before going.

Reunions of Associations will commence Tuesday morning, Aug. 25th, and continue on the 26th and 27th. Camp-fires will be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings in public halls, churches and large tents.

On Tuesday, Aug. 24th, the Ex-Prisoners of war, naval veterans and Sons of Veterans will parade.

On Wednesday, Aug. 25th, will occur the grand parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which it is expected that fully 75,000 veterans will participate, and the parade will be reviewed by President McKinley, the Commander-in-chief, and the Governors of several States.

Thursday, Aug. 26th., there will be about one hundred reunions, with camp-fires in the evening. There will be numerous steamboat excursions on Lake Erie and Niagara River to the many pleasant resorts on their shores, for which no greater excursion rate will be charged than 25 cents.

Niagara Falls will prepare to receive properly the thousands of visitors who will come to look upon the world's greatest wonder.

The fare being the same by all lines, there is no reason why the members of the Grand Army of the Republic should not take advantage of the best route, which is the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." Tickets will be sold to Buffalo and return on this occasion for one cent per mile each way, for the

## MORE NEW GOODS!

We have just received a large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' SHOES.

and have marked them down to the Lowest Figures.

To make room for this stock, we will sell Pingree & Smith Shoes 1-2 off or 50 cents on THE DOLLAR.

In DRY GOODS, you can have anything you want regardless of cost, as we are going out of the Dry Goods business entirely

If you need anything in CLOTHING, of which we keep only of the best, and will sell them for less money than you pay for SHODDY GOODS, or CHEAP made Clothing elsewhere.

Do you want a HAT manufactured by Union Labor, you will find them at OUR STORE.

Every article bought of us, guaranteed, or money refunded.

Yours for good Goods and Low Prices,

JOSEPHS' Cheap Cash Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

round trip, short line mileage, good going Aug. 21-23, and to return Aug. 24th to 31st, with privilege of extension to leave Buffalo on or before Sept. 20th., provided ticket is deposited with the Joint Agent at Buffalo, between Aug. 23d. and 27th., both dates inclusive.

For Time Table Folders, Circulars, or any special information, apply to any Ticket Agent of the M. C. R. R.

"A Howling Success."  
Where ever properly introduced Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, as a cure for constipation, has met with a phenomenal sale. Many druggists can not say enough in praise of its merits, as well as its great popularity with the people. In 100 trial size and also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

A Denver 16-to-1-er remarks: "The coming harvest of cereals threatens to be so large that it will ruin the farmers." Calamity howlers should lose no sleep over that. Farmers are not worried over "the ruin" brought by great harvests.

From an Old Soldier.  
Knox, Ind., Jan. 14., 1897.  
Gents—I have every confidence in recommending your Syrup of Pepsin. I am 72 years of age, and am broken down, the trouble having been brought on by my experience in the war. Your medicine has done me more good than a hundred doctors, and I am just about well of stomach troubles. Yours truly  
JEFFERSON WILHELM.  
For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The significance of the adoption of a duty of 20 per cent on raw cotton by a Senate in which the Republicans have no majority, by a vote of 42 to 19, is mainly political. The measure was introduced by a Southern Democrat, and supported by six Senators of that party. It is, so far as they are concerned, a complete surrender of Democratic tariff principles, and acceptance of the Republican policy.—Buffalo Commercial.

More Than All Others.  
ROME CITY, Ind.  
Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich.  
Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure in recommending your White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public as an excellent cough cure. I have sold over a gross within a short time, and I always warrant a cure, and have never had a bottle returned. I sell more of your White Wine of Tar Syrup than of all other cough remedies I keep in stock. I sold one dozen bottles to one of my customers. Respectfully Yours  
J. P. CHAPMAN.

FRANKLIN HOUSE  
Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Aves. Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Tile Floors, Etc.  
H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

MEANS PERFECTION WHEN APPLIED TO  
**Winchester**  
REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF SHOT-GUNS AMMUNITION  
SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES  
Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World.  
Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other.  
FREE—Our new illustrated Catalogue.  
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

THIS SPACE  
BELONGS TO  
Salling, Hanson &  
Company,  
Grayling, - Michigan.  
LOOK OUT  
For New Advertisement.

For Cash Only. During This Sale.  
**A BIG CUT IN PRICES!**  
WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in  
\*DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.\*  
All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices.  
All our Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices.  
R. MEYER, Price Wrecker,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JUST RECEIVED,  
I have just received the following Magazines for the month of May.  
The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.  
Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Price 25 Cents  
Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "  
Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, " 10 "  
Webman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "  
For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

Do You Want Satisfaction?  
**THE DETROIT JOURNAL**  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
is the most satisfactory and popular twice-a-week newspaper published in Michigan.  
The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper published in Michigan.  
MORE PEOPLE READ The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, in Michigan, than any similar newspaper published. Here are a few reasons:  
The Market Reports are the very best.  
The Latest News is in every issue.  
The Editorials acknowledged the choicest.  
The Journal Cartoons have a national reputation.  
The Journal's Stories are a pleasure to young and old.  
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**SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.**  
All new Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have the Semi-weekly Journal for 50 cts.







## TIME-TABLE MAKING.

### INTRICATE TASK IN A RAILWAY'S OPERATION.

Every Minute of the Running Time of Trains to Be Considered—Familiar Charts that the Experts Use in Laying Out Schedules.

#### How the Tables Are Made.

The most intricate and important task in a railway's operation is the making of its timetable. By this is meant the cards which can be found in the folders with the departure and arrival of trains, but the card which is the guide of the operating force. Peculiar charts are those which the experts use in laying out schedules bearing closely on every minute of the running time of trains, and when the completed work has been carefully verified before the final printing, no person but the one having the work under control comprehends the minuteness, the detail, the exactness that have been employed in "stringing a time card," as it is technically called.

Every modern railroad has a room devoted to the stringing of time cards, and it is usually filled with charts set up on standards, with roller feet, by means of which they can be moved about on the floor. They resemble blackboards in make-up, but the surfaces are white cardboard finish, with an occasional variation in colors. These charts are double-ruled, longitudinally and transversely. The lines running from right to left are divisions of stations and distances. The lines running the other way, from top to bottom, are the divisions of time. Minutes figure very extensively in these lines. If the division is a busy one the lines are one minute lines. If it is not so busy five minutes are accounted for in each space. This is a general plan of each chart.

Along the right side of the board are the names of the stations in regular order, say from east to west. For convenience and uniformity trains running westward commence from the top and from the westward at the bottom of the chart. A fast mail going west leaves the terminal, for instance, under the existing card, at 7:30 a. m. It reaches its destination at 7:50. In order to indicate on the board the time of leaving each of these stations a string is run from the top of the board to the next stop. This string serves to the left for west-bound trains in all cases. The time needed to make the next stop is computed by the proper officer and the line crosses the time division line on the station line. This shows just when the train must be at the next station. It shows the course of the train from the time it starts until it stops.

The faster the trains run and the fewer the stops the straighter the line hangs from the top to the bottom. Thus in the case of a fast mail, which travels at the highest possible speed consistent with safety and which may cover 180 miles between the hours of 7:30 a. m. and 9:12 a. m., the line falls almost straight down the board. The rate of speed is so great that as the train travels westward the time divisions are involved to the slightest degree and that line hangs the right end of the board. If the train is a slow local, making all the stations, the line travels quite rapidly downward and to the left, each succeeding station being indicated on the time mark by a pin holding the string to the board on the station line. This is the general system and as accurate a description of the result as could be given. One must see the men at work making the

two trains meet on that board on the same time, is marked with a big pin. This indicates to the clerk making up the table for the printer that a meeting is fixed for that particular station, and its time is printed in black figures about double the usual size. When the printer has set up and proved the new card the men reassemble and carefully check the printed tables against that board. If the slightest variation is discovered it is marked on the proof and the latter returned to the printer. This is done until an absolutely correct table is turned out from the press.

This is a fair explanation of the trouble it causes the employees of a great railroad system in the mere arrangement of tables for the operation of the trains. The cards thus compiled are the result of painstaking effort in the superintendent's office, based on the arbitrary natural conditions of the road. In the city, for instance, there is an ordinance which compels the trainmen to hold their trains always in full control and not exceed a given rate an hour. Then there are heavy grades at certain points and the trains can only make a certain speed. These are arbitrary points and the time needed to cover them must be deducted first and then added in the whole distance to be covered on a single trip.

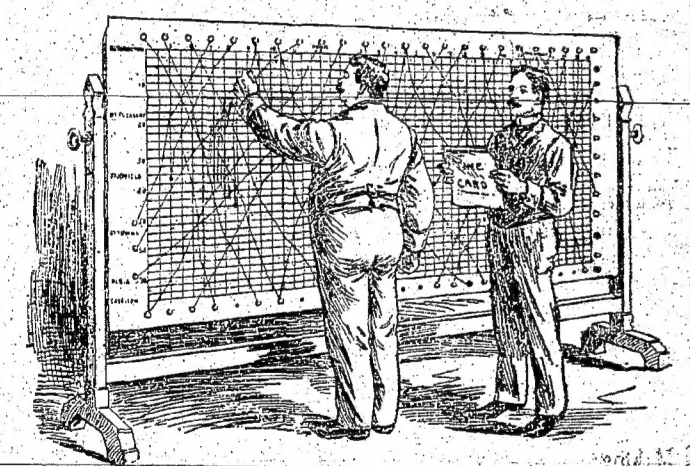
Any failure to make due allowance for these arbitrary points will throw the whole schedule out of running order and make a wonderful amount of trouble for somebody. Hence the men are selected for their accuracy as well as knowledge, and what seems to be a trifling employment is really the one thing which makes travel by rail a thing of safety and dispatch. The delay of a train running on a schedule thus compiled will throw everything out of order and cause no end of trouble from one end of the system to the other. It is no mean task to get out a time card for a modern railroad with thousands of miles of tracks to cover and hundreds of stations to provide with adequate service.

## THE NEW SURGERY.

### Marvelous Results in the Saving of Human Life.

It was Jeffrey who said that "medicine had been defined to be the art or science of amusing a sick man with frivolous speculations about his disorder and of tampering ingeniously till nature either kills or cures him." He might in his time have pronounced surgery to be the profession of licensed mayhem. But medicine and surgery have made great strides not only since that day, but since the time when thousands died under the lancet in the hospitals of our civil war or came home mere fractions of their former selves. Some statistics brought forward at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society are eloquent as proof of the triumph of the new surgery over the old. The comparisons were drawn from the operations made in the Boston city hospital between the years 1894-99 and those of 1890-94. During the former period there were treated 120 cases of compound fractures. Of these 60 per cent. came to amputation. In the case of compound fractures of the upper extremity 41 per cent. died; of the lower extremity, 60 per cent. were fatal. This terrible record of mortality occurred too in a new and well-equipped hospital, an institution which would compare favorably with any of that time.

In the later period the beds had increased from 250 to 800, but in spite of that fact the number of amputations had fallen to eighty-two, and of these the mortality was exactly one-third of what it had been. In amputations at the thigh the mortality was reduced from 50 per cent. to 12½ per cent.,



MAKING A TIME CARD FOR A BIG RAILWAY SYSTEM.

changes to realize the extent of the calculation and responsibility.

When spring changes are to be made the train dispatchers of the division are sent for and assemble in the cardroom. There they meet the superintendent's clerks and begin manipulation of the boards. This would seem to be a small affair, but the change of the time at one station in that division of one train necessitates the change of the time not only at every station on the division, but also frequently intrudes the time at other trains. Then the clerks and dispatchers must compute the changes, verify them, make the changes by a general shifting of the station pins and check off on the related card.

While at the boards the men present a very animated scene. Sometimes a group work on a board twenty-six feet in length. Stations are scattered down the board, but the enormous number of trains involving the suburban service makes it look much like a thickly studded spider web. The men take their places along the board, each handling some one series of suburban service or some through train. As the change of time is called for the starting point—say Chicago—the man handling the train or series cuts out the pin and makes the shift to comply with the new time. He corrects it by checking up as he goes. Then he and the clerk compare the figures for the next station, based on a computation of the time needed to make it, and also with reference to clearing the track for the through train. This brings in the man running the through train, and they all bunch together and discuss the situation, having due regard to the arbitrary time fixed by ordinance or engineering difficulties and reach a common understanding on the subject before the pins are set.

While those of the leg from 32 to 13½ of the arm from 38 to 16½ per cent. In short, the mortality from compound fractures was two-thirds less than under the old methods. The physicians attribute this saving of life to asepsis. The new surgery permitted the surgeons to wait much longer than formerly before operating. They could now wait until the aseptic regime to see if the compound fracture did not heal itself, which it frequently did, and in the majority of cases amputation was unnecessary.

Under the new surgery healing is painless. The only pain now felt is that of the incisions. After that has subsided there is no pain in aseptic healing. The old and lingering fevers which so often followed surgical operations have vanished, for with perfect asepsis there is no surgical fever. The danger of suppuration and secondary hemorrhage has also gone, from the same cause.

As to visceral surgery, its triumphs have been marvelous. Surgeons now open the visceral cavity, and perform the most astonishing feats. Operations which to-day are performed with impunity by young surgeons would have been deemed as preliminary to nothing short of cold-blooded murder by the last generation. Scarcely a part of the body of living man is unexplored by science, and feats of trephining almost incredible are performed daily in our hospitals. Of course with this rapid advance of surgery has come a tendency to overoperate, and conservative surgeons will agree that reckless surgery has gained some headway in late years. This is confined to the younger and ultra-enthusiastic members of the profession and is deprecated by their elder brethren.—Chicago Chronicle.

Many a guarantee is not good.

## TO LOOK WELL A-WHEEL.

### Reasons Why Many Riders Appear Awkward and Uncomfortable.

**B**ICYCLES riding should make a woman look well instead of ill. It is all a matter of dress and the adjustment of the bicycle. All that is necessary for the ordinary woman is to get a befitting costume and then arrange the various parts of her wheel so that the machine seems a part of her as she rides it. It is not a bit harder to have a bicycle adjusted to fit than to have the difference in appearance is everything. In most cases the changes necessary to alter the position and appearance of a rider from bad to good can be made by raising or lowering the handle-bars or the saddle, or moving the latter a little forward or a little back. In nine cases out of ten women who look and feel awkward on wheels do so because the seats and handle-bars of their machines are not properly adjusted.

The accompanying pictures show some of the many shades of difference between the right position, in which a woman may ride gracefully and easily, and the wrong positions, in which she is sure to look awkward and uncomfortable. Many women may find in these pictures, too, hints that will help them to correct their styles of riding and enable them to better enjoy an exercise which has been only half pleasant in the past, because they did not know how to follow it.

It is easy to see what is the difficulty with the woman shown in figure No. 1, what it is that makes her look as if she were working a sewing machine rather than riding a wheel. Her saddle is too

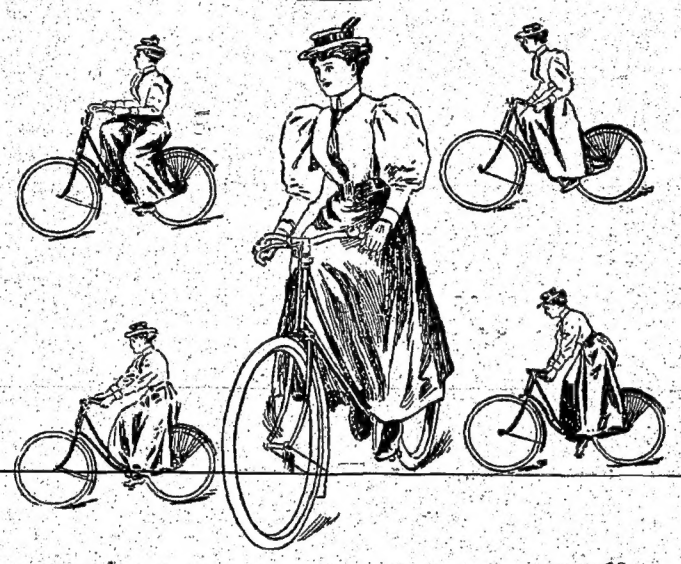
pedals and handle-bars could be reached easily and the lady would find cycling much easier and more pleasurable than she can in the attitude in which she is shown.

All that is necessary to make any of the changes suggested and to adjust wheels so that the riders can look and feel comfortable rather than awkward and uncomfortable is a monkey-wrench and a little common sense. With those nearly all the changes that are necessary to put women's wheels in proper condition can be effected.

A proper position for a woman on a bicycle is shown in figure 5. The rider there sits easily and gracefully, and the work of propelling her wheel is not half the work exerted by any of the others. She not only looks well, but it is a position in which cycling exercise is played rather than labor, and beneficial rather than harmful.

**Time for the Heartiest Meal.**  
A man of science, who gives a society woman pepsin tablets at \$5 a call, says that call, pepsin, money and necessity for any of them would be saved if women and men would learn to eat properly. He is himself an epicure and eats rich viands, but he knows how these are prepared and can prepare them himself on occasion, and he selects the proper time to eat them. He considers it nothing less than suicidal for the brain worker, for instance, to eat a hearty lunch. People who are much in the open air and who exercise freely can eat about what they please, so that they satisfy their hunger at stated periods and are punctual about it. But he thinks it is all but criminal for a woman who has no need for a vigorous mentality to divert the blood from her brain, where it is most needed, to the stomach, by setting it to work on a promiscuous lot of food. He is of the opinion that the brain worker should eat most heartily after the day's work is done. Breakfast may be moderately hearty, or

## ONE GOOD AND FOUR BAD POSITIONS.



low. If it were raised to its proper height her knees would not pump up and down before her with every revolution like a pair of piston rods. If it were raised she would have a decidedly better appearance, her skirt would hang better, she would ride more easily and it would not be hard for her to guide her wheel, as it certainly is in the position in which she is shown.

The awkward position shown in figure No. 2 is the result of having the saddle too far back from the handle-bars, so that the rider can just reach the steering apparatus and no more and so that she has to push forward on the pedals almost as much as down in propelling her wheel. The position which that adjustment of the machine gives makes the rider look as if she were trying to keep her seat on a bucking bronco from which she was expecting to be thrown at any instant. If the saddle were brought forward a little and raised slightly the position would be good. The lady would be sitting over the pedals, not rather than behind them, and would have enough of her weight on the handle bars to guide her machine easily and safely.

There is such a thing, however, as having the saddle too far forward and too high, as is shown in figures 3 and 4, which illustrate positions just the reverse of those in the figures explained above. In figure 3 the rider has the appearance of climbing a steep hill and of working very hard in the ascent, simply because her saddle is too low and too far forward. She has to push back on her pedals rather than down and has not room enough between the saddle and the pedals to give full swing to her knees. Raising the saddle and putting it back a little would give the rider a graceful and easy position.

The difficulty shown in figure 4 is the opposite of that in figure 3—the saddle is too high. The rider has to tip forward in order to reach the pedals when they are at their lowest point in making a revolution. That attitude is perhaps, the most tiring that can be assumed by a rider on a long journey, as it throws the entire body out of position. The adjustment would be correct if the saddle were lowered so that the

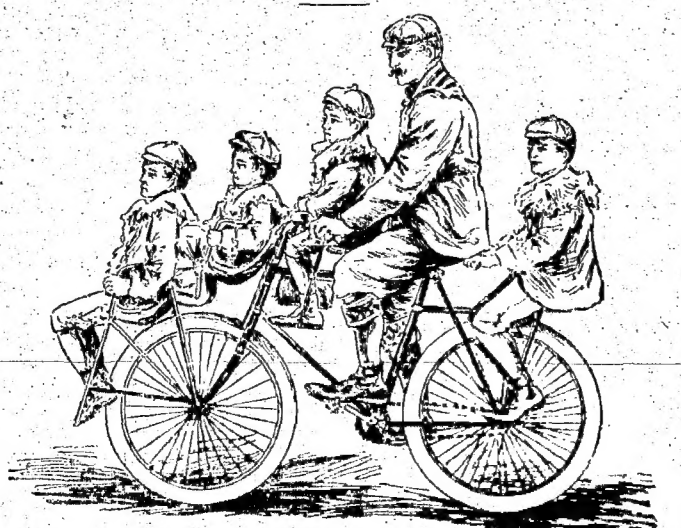
quite hearty, if taken an hour before beginning work. Lunch, however, should be exceedingly light, just a little to sustain nature till dinner time, a cup of beef tea and a cracker or two, fruit and some kind, or a cup of cocoa. Dinner—what you please if properly prepared.

**Stove Adapted for Hot Weather.**  
Professor William M. Watts, of Still Pond, has a novelty in the form of a cold stove. The stove is for use in the heated months of summer for reducing temperature, just as stoves heated by fire are used to raise the temperature in winter. By the use of salt, a small quantity of ice and a patented chemical the most intense degree of cold is secured. So great is the cold that it is as dangerous to touch this cold stove when in operation as it would be to place the hand on a fire stove at a high degree of heat. The skin is instantly taken off and painful injuries are the result of the slightest contact. Professor Watts states that during the hottest weather the temperature of a room may be run down and made pleasant by the use of this novel device. The new process was discovered by a colleague of the teacher of the Still Pond school. The cost of operating the stove is very slight.—Chester town Transcript.

**Lace Making in Ireland.**  
Among the different industries pursued by Irish women lace making has become by far the most general. Needlework of various kinds was actively promoted in Ireland during the years of the great famine as a means of preserving the poorer classes from starvation. At that period, when men could do but little for their families, nearly 320,000 women were engaged between sewed-muslin work and lace. This industry, however, subsequently declined, and it is only within the last few years that it has begun to be revived and to receive a thorough development. Deposits for the sale of lace and other textile commodities were established by Lady Aberdeen at London.

Women working in many German factories are forbidden to wear corsets during working hours.

## FAMILIAR SIGHT ON THE STREETS OF BUFFALO.



## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**Jackson Man's Successful Claim for Damages—Lakes Ann Loses Heavily by Fire—Report of Affairs at Jackson Prison—Bay City Lumber Trade.**

#### Must Be Settled.

The Board of State Auditors allowed the claim of Charles Howland, of Jackson, against the State for \$3,000. The State Legislature passed a joint resolution for the relief of Mr. Howland, giving the Board of Auditors power to adjust the claim at any sum not to exceed \$3,000, and it was decided that he was entitled to the full amount. Howland was injured while in the employ of the State at the Jackson prison, where he was engaged on a contract. His clothing caught on some shuffling and he was badly injured. Several bones were broken and he has been unable to perform manual labor since the accident. His claim has been presented to several Legislatures, but it was not until last winter that a joint resolution for his relief was passed.

#### Importation of Logs.

Whether the Bay City lumbermen feel that Canada will put an export duty on logs brought to this country cannot be told from the quantity that was towed there in June. The custom house figures show a total of 40,125,000 feet, but this is no more than in June last year. There are several rats on the way. They average about 3,000,000 feet. Of the three largest lots, the largest contained 45,000,000 feet. In addition to this quantity of logs, there were received 5,219,000 feet of lumber from Canada and 3,763,000 feet from the United States ports, making a total greater than the quantity shipped from Bay City, which was 8,600,000 feet. The great bulk of lumber manufactured in the Saginaw valley is sent to market by rail.

#### Whole Village Wiped Out by Fire.

Lake Ann, a village of nearly 1,000 inhabitants, is almost desolate as the result of a disastrous fire that swept through the town Saturday afternoon. The fire started in Habber's store mill, swept across the track to the south, taking the depot and hotel. The business portion suffered, and most of the residences are destroyed. The heat was terrible, and the inhabitants had to flee for their lives. Mrs. Lewis Jones, an aged lady, perished in the flames at her home at Ouekman. A neighbor passing by discovered the fire, but could not save the inmates.

#### Jackson's Guests.

The Jackson prison report for the six months ending June 30 shows the average number of men in prison to have been 817; in prison July 1, 1896, 824; received by sentence, 261; escapes returned, 1; returned from Iowa asylum, 2; returned from parole, 2; total receipts, 1,000. Discharged at expiration of sentence, 180; escaped, 1; discharged by order of Supreme Court, 2; new trials granted, 2; transferred to the Iowa asylum, 13; to Detroit house of correction, 1; pardoned, 17; paroled, 18; total departures from prison, 247. Total number in prison June 30, 1897, 849.

#### Minor State Matters.

Mrs. C. J. Geer, well-known resident of Lapeer, died, death resulting from grief over the loss of her daughter, who died about a year ago.

Ann Arbor University this year graduated the smallest class in years, owing to the change from a two to three years' course in the law department.

Harry Spaulding, the 7-year-old son of a Cheboygan landress, undressed and jumped in the river to try to swim. The current is very strong and the child was drowned.

Commissioner Vessels reported that during the month of April the total railroad earnings in Michigan were \$2,088,977, as compared with \$2,309,252 for April last year. The total State earnings to May 1 this year were \$7,979,235, as compared with \$8,806,270 for the same period last year, the per cent of decrease being 9.38.

Treasurer Ballantyne of Genesee County is murmuring because the boys kill too many sparrows. He alleges that the birds are the cause of barns and upon the trees the rob of the young sparrows. During the month of June \$400 bounty money was paid out of the county fund for the killing of the little pests.

The Michigan Farmers and Fruit Growers' Association was in session at Grand Rapids. The reports of various members on the condition of the fruit crop, particularly as it pertained to peaches, were made, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the peach crop would fall short of being one-third of its normal magnitude.

Colonel Snyder, Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Detroit, has been at Mackinac Island, under orders from the War Department, inspecting the historic Fort Mackinac and making an estimate of what it will cost to renovate the fort and buildings to fit them for occupancy again by troops. This is a primary step looking toward the re-establishment of the fort by the United States government.

The following from the Greenville Democrat, showing the benefit to the city from one small place of work on the shore, is an incentive to the live business men of all progressive towns to go and do likewise, and on the larger scale the better: "One of the best paying ventures made by the citizens of Greenville was when they took the first steps and successfully carried out the plan to grade and gravel the road between this city and Langston. Since the road has been finished it has become the main thoroughfare to this city from the towns north, and in consequence, much money has rolled into the coffers of the local merchants that would not otherwise have gotten there."

A beautiful silver dinner tray was brought to Alpena, from the sunken Pacific, by the H. A. Root. A mass of copper weighing several tons was gotten to the surface a couple of times, but slipped out of the grapples. The wreckers hope to secure it.

Fred Stehman, a young cabinet maker of Grand Rapids, was drowned in Grand river while swimming.

At Inlay City, the Dryden roller mills and elevator burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$13,500; insurance, \$5,000.

Fire at Lapeer did nearly \$1,000 damage to the stock in Hoffebower's drug store. Loss covered by insurance.

E. R. Coochingham, well known throughout Michigan as a county atlas publisher, died at Ypsilanti after a lingering illness.

At Niles, Mrs. Stewart, colored, and Miss Mary Hodges, white, daughter of a wealthy farmer at South Haven, were married by Rev. J. I. Hill.

A snook thief entered Lillian's drug store at Battle Creek and stole a leather bag containing \$200 in the custody of Martin M. Goodale, one of the clerks, who is treasurer of the Knights of Maccabees. The money was lodged funds.

Grand Rapids furniture men are hustling. Among the early arrivals were several buyers from the West, which was well represented for the first time in five years. The buyers talk favorably of business, and will place good orders.

The old paper mill at Dundee, which has been idle for several years, will undoubtedly never be started again. The floors have become rotted and the other day they gave way, allowing the machinery to fall into the river beneath the mill.

A new brick building at Montrose partially collapsed the other day. The building had just been finished and was to have been dedicated with a dance. A truss rod broke and the roof fell in without warning. It will cost \$1,000 to repair the damage.

The Grand Rapids Seating Company filed mortgages for \$70,000. The Peninsular Trust Company is named as trustee. The old national bank is the heaviest creditor. The concern is a new one, making a specialty of seating for opera houses and churches.

Lenawee County reports the heaviest hay crop ever known, and the hot weather of the past three days was needed to cure the rank growth. There has never been such a demand for hay feeders, and scarcely one is left in the hands of dealers in agricultural implements.

A 7-year-old boy committed suicide at Ann Arbor. He was the youngest son of Emil Staebler, a farmer. He thought that his two elder brothers did not like him, and he simply said, "I'll be dead when you see me again," and left. His body was found in the Huron river in about six feet of water.

The South Haven and Eastern Railroad has been sold to the St. Joe Valley Railroad Company. The work of converting the road into a standard gauge will begin at once. As this will give South Haven a direct interest in at least two additional outlets, the greatest is hailed with great satisfaction by our citizens.

Capt. J. L. Frisbie of Hillsdale is a successful bee charmer. The other day a swarm of bees clustered in the yard back of his grocery store. The captain exerted his charming powers and soon the queen bee settled on his trousers leg, the whole swarm clustering around her. Their capture was easy, and it is the second time when the captain has done the season. In both instances he has escaped being stung.

The once famous Myers diving apparatus was sold at sheriff's sale at Alpena for \$907. The pipes, dynamo, hoisting apparatus and every appliance connected with the outfit went with it. The cost of the outfit is said to have been \$12,000. Inventor Myers had the outfit ready for work on the lost steamer Norman last season when his crew rescued the ship and took possession of the apparatus. The outfit had been tested and was pronounced a success.

For the first time in a number of years the grape region of eastern Van Buren County escaped any injury from the spring frosts. The vines were never in better condition and as many new vineyards will come into bearing this season for the first time, the growers anticipate an unparalleled yield of fruit throughout the grape district. Many of the most valuable vineyards are on light sandy soil, which proved unprofitable for the raising of cereal crops, and which was considered nearly worthless until the culture of the grape became the principal industry in that region.

J. F. Fallahay, a well-to-do farmer near Otter Lake, was burned to death. He went to his barn to grease a buggy and after a few minutes his daughter Mamie saw the barn afire, and amid the smoke saw her father, apparently heedless of her calls, leaning against the wall. Mr. Fallahay had been despondent for some time on account of cancer. The theory is that he set the barn afire and deliberately awaited his fate. Mrs. Fallahay was away at the time of the death of her father. The funeral was held under the auspices of the Maccabees. He was insured in that order for \$2,000.

There is one particular, says the Gazette, in which Allegan County takes a back seat for no other county in the State, and this is her roads. Five or six years ago Allegan township started the work of improving the highways and now has thirty miles or more of the best of gravel roads. After the first few miles had been completed, the advantages of good roads became apparent to the people of the surrounding townships, and the lesson has been so well learned that at the present rate of progress it will be but a few years longer when a poor road will be an unknown quantity in the county.

A trolley car running between Bay City and Saginaw ran off the Cheboygan bridge across Saginaw river through an open draw Wednesday morning, taking the motorman and conductor and the passengers. The dead are: Mrs. Williams, McClellan of Bay City; John W. Hawkins of Bay City; Mrs. David Campbell of Metamora, Mich.; Mrs. Campbell's three children. The injured: T. P. Klump, traveling salesman from Geneva, Ohio; fatally; Edward E. Gerken, assistant general passenger agent of the Michigan Central Railroad; Joseph Mayhew, an Essexville shoemaker; Herbert Reilly, the motorman; James O'Brien, the conductor.

Service stripes have been sent out from the quartermaster general's office to State militiamen who have been in service over three years. It is a gold ornament for the sleeve of the uniform, and is the first time they have been sent out by this department. Over 350 pairs were sent out.

Births in Midland County in the year past 235, of which 140 were girls. Jasper had the largest number, 32, and Mt. Haley was next with 23, Porter 22, Greendale and Mills one each. There were 105 deaths, of which but 42 were females. Only three were in Jasper, the largest number, 10, being in Geneva.

The report of Prosecutor J. J. Kohler, of Lapeer County, filed with the Attorney General for six months ending June 30, shows: Total number prosecuted, 133; total convicted, 93; acquitted, 15; discharged on payment of costs, 8; nolle prosequi, 8; settled or dropped, 14.

John Broadwell and Asher Wood came engaged in a quarrel at Clare, and were separated. Everything quieted down until just after dinner Broadwell saw Wood alone, with his back turned, and reaching up behind him he struck him twice in the neck with a pocketknife. Both were within half an inch of the jugular vein. Wood will recover. Broadwell was arrested.

## JOHN JOKER.

"Yes, her looks favor her mother's people." "Indeed?" "Oh, greatly. She doesn't look a bit like them."—Detroit Journal.

He—"My darling, I always feel like taking off my shoes when I enter your sacred presence." She—"Well, I would rather you did it now than after we are married."—Life.

"Our landlady likes to have theatrical people come to stay with us." "Why?" "She says the rest of us stare at them so hard that we forget to eat."—Detroit Free Press.

Close Together.—Nell—"Do you think there is anything between them?" Belle—"I don't know. There wasn't when I looked in at the parlor door last night."—Somerville Journal.

"Doesn't it make you sad when you think of the poor?" "Why, no, not particularly. It makes me mad, though, when I think of the rich."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Yes," she replied, "I suppose I'm superstitious, but I prefer not to marry. I don't care to trust my happiness to thirteen men. Eh? Oh, a husband and a jury to be sure."—Truth.

"Is your flying machine a success?" "Unquestionably," replied the enthusiast. "Have you made a trip with it?" "No, but I've sold several shares of stock."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"I heard you fought a duel with Parker?" "I did." "Weren't you afraid to stand up before a loaded pistol?" "Not with Parker holding it. I'm insured in his company."—Tit-Bits.

"Have you any clue to the assassin?" "Well," replied Sherlock Holmes, "I think he must have been a Greek. As I approached he ran."—Philadelphia North American.

"Martia, listen; there's a new machine invented that records the action of the brain." "Well, you needn't fool any money away on one; it wouldn't earn its salt."—Detroit Free Press.

"I wish you would make a picture of the Sultan of Turkey for to-morrow's paper." "I am afraid I have no photograph sir." "What of that? You know how to draw a fez, don't you?"—Puck.

New Servant—I found this coin upon your desk, sir. Master—I'm glad you are honest. I put it there purposely to test your honesty. New Servant—That's what I thought.—Fleegende Blätter.

Freddy—Why do they call the end of a college education commencement, papa? Papa—Because, my son, that is the point at which a young man commences to learn.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

She—It's too bad your wife has been sick so long. He—Yes; I suppose that the doctor's bill amounts to three times as much now as the undertaker's charges would have amounted to.—Cleveland Leader.

"They always talk about the seven ages of man," said the Curious One. "Why not the seven ages of woman?" "Because, my boy," replied the Knowing One, "one is enough for them."—Cincinnati Tribune.

In order not to be an exception to the rule, Gullibard ran down his mother-in-law. Briefly, what have you against her?" asked his friend, impatiently. "Her daughter," was the laconic reply. —L'Illustration de Poche.

"Yes," said the young wife, sadly, "I am satisfied that he doesn't love me any more." "Isn't it strange to find satisfaction in anything like that?" asked her dearest girl friend.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lightlove—At last, dear Sophia, we are alone, and I can tell you that I to—Sophia—Oh, please, no—Mr. Lightlove, don't tell me here. Lightlove—Why not? There are no witnesses. Sophia—That's just it—Chips.

Tourist (in Jersey, apprehensively)—How about the Jersey mosquitoes? Don't you find them pretty vicious creatures? Jersey Native (indifferently)—Not at all! Not at all! Why, they'll eat right out of your hand!—Puck.

"John, this is a very bad report you bring me from school." John—I know, father; but you know you said if I brought home a first-class report you would give me \$5 and I wanted to save you that expense.—Boston Traveller.

"I, the witness testified, 'would not believe him under oath.' 'Eh?' said the judge in surprise at hearing a leading citizen so flouted. 'Oh, fur as that goes, I wouldn't believe nobody. I am an assessor.'—Indianapolis Journal.

Jack Wyld—That young Sumpter seems such a fragile fellow I should hesitate to touch him, for fear he would break. Tom Pax (who has had experience)—He wouldn't hesitate about touching you, if he was broke.—Puck.

"Poor Mrs. Jaysmith!" exclaimed Mrs. Gargoyles. "Her husband must treat her shamefully." "What makes you say that?" asked Mrs. Grumblers. "She never complains." "I know it. That's what makes me suspicious."—Life.

The member of the firm pressed his hand to his heart. "I love you madly," he exclaimed. "I love you madly, I have never loved before." The typewriter inclined her head. "Very well," she replied. "More than one copy, sir!"—Detroit Journal.

Stranger (after an examination)—Well, doctor, what do you think? Have I the gout? Great Physician—Hem! Er—what is your income? Stranger—Twelve hundred a year. Great Physician—No, you've got a sore foot.—New York Weekly.

"What was the subject of discussion?" asked Mrs. Clubwife's husband, as that lady came in. "Law, how times have changed!" interjected the grandson. "When I was young the grand question would have been, 'Who was the subject of discussion?'"—Indian



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
please say you saw the advertisement  
in this paper.



## THE TIME.

What time is it?  
Time to do well;  
Time to live better;  
Give up the grudge;  
Answer that letter;  
Speaking that kind word to sweeten a sorrow;  
Do that good deed you would leave to-morrow.  
What time is it?  
Time to be earnest;  
Laying up treasure;  
Time to be thoughtful;  
Choosing true pleasure;  
Loving stern justice, of truth being fond;  
Making your word just as good as your bond.

## FELICIA'S STORY.

There was no sound in the room but the scratch-scratching of Felicia's pen, driven rapidly over the paper above which the pretty brown head was earnestly bent. She wrote of garden parties, of gay and careless people, while she sat in a shabby little sitting room in a cheap boarding house, with faded carpets and curtains and worn furniture.

At length she paused and looked up with dreamy eyes. They encountered those of a young man who lay on a sofa at the other side of the room—a man of perhaps 25, with a face pale and worn by suffering. A pair of eyes looked at her from the sofa, and his hand reached out to her.

"Well," he said, "is genius burning very brightly, that you fix me with that soulful gaze?"

"It was only thinking of the contrast between the scenes of my imagination and the reality we live in," returned Felicia.

She dropped her pen and crossed the room with her swift, light step, and sitting on the floor beside the sofa, she leaned her head against her brother's shoulder. He threw his arm round her.

"Poor little girl! I wish you could experience some of those 'good times' you write about, instead of having to do them all from imagination. I hoped once to do so much for you, and now it is you who do everything for me, while I can do nothing."

"Oh, Phil! You know I like nothing better than to work for you. And, besides, it won't be for always. See how much better you are now. Why, soon you will be able to throw away your crutches, even."

"Well, I hope so," said Philip, but without much hope in his voice.

It was only three weeks from Thanksgiving, but Philip could not feel thankful while he was still confined to his sofa and Felicia toiled to support him.

She taught in a small private school and gave music lessons in the afternoon, deriving from these occupations a sufficient income to keep them in a very simple style. She tried to add to their resources by writing in her evening hours, those bright stories which Philip, at least, liked to read, of which it must be confessed very few had as yet been accepted.

"Come," said Philip, rousing himself, after a pause, "read me what you have written. I have not heard of this new venture."

Felicia obeyed.

"That is capital, Felicia," he said, when she stopped. "It ought to be accepted."

"Yes, but will it?" said Felicia, with a timid lifting of the brows.

"But there was that editor who accepted a story last summer, and wrote you such a nice note."

"He was a very exceptional editor," said Felicia thoughtfully; "you have never seen people like that."

"Imagination," said Felicia, merrily; "sort of 'Aladdin's Lamp' business, you know. I just shut my eyes in the darkness and all comes before me."

"I wish it did in reality," said Philip.

Felicia's story was duly finished, despatched and returned. She did not tell Philip of the return of the manuscript, but presently resolved on another trial. She would go to the sympathetic editor who had accepted her story last summer and offer him her new person.

The next day was Saturday. After breakfast she sat at her plain desk, and taking her pen in hand, she wrote, neatly down upon an innocent-looking book, she set forth.

In a short time she found herself in the editor's sanctum, and the editor, a polite and gentlemanly person, was listening respectfully while she offered her modest little manuscript for his august perusal.

She might leave it, he told her politely, to be examined. Manuscripts were examined in order, and hers would be read in its turn, and an answer sent her within a few weeks—as soon as possible, in fact. And then the busy editor gave a significant glance at his interrupted work, which Felicia understood and promptly took her leave.

lay listening with closed eyes, and the flickering firelight showed the pale face of his old friend, beyond a doubt.

Raymond made three steps across the room to the sofa and caught Philip's thin hand.

"Phil!—Phil Crofton, have you forgotten me?"

"Raymond—is it possible? Where—how did you find us out?" said Philip disconnectedly.

Felicia looked on in wide-eyed surprise for a few moments, until Philip remembered her.

"Felicia, this is my old friend Raymond. You have often heard me speak of him."

"Oh, yes. I am so glad to see you, Mr. Raymond," Felicia gave him her hand with a pretty, cordial greeting. After a moment she added, pleasantly: "You are just in time to share our tea, so I will go and see about it and leave you and Philip to have a talk."

She left the room and John Raymond drew a chair to his friend's side, and heard his story.

Raymond was touched by the brief tale. It was easy to read between the lines of poverty and struggle. But he had no time to say anything, for Felicia was coming.

Appearances are deceitful. She did not look in the least like a literary woman, thought Mr. Raymond, at the end of a very pleasant evening.

He paid them several more visits in the next few weeks, but told them little about himself, except the interesting fact that he was married and had the most charming wife and most wonderful baby in the world.

A day or two before Thanksgiving, Felicia received a letter from her friendly editor—a very kind letter, enclosing a check for her story. Now there was cause for thanksgiving, indeed. Philip could have the new dressing gown she had so long wanted for him.

At this point Raymond tapped at the door and she sprang up to welcome him.

"You look as if you had good news," he remarked as he shook hands. Felicia looked at Philip. He returned the look and laughed.

"She is too modest to tell you, John, but I will, for I am proud of my little sister."

He explained, and Raymond expressed his pleasure, but without a hint of his previous knowledge of the subject. Presently he changed the conversation.

"My wife would have called on you, Miss Crofton, but you understand, I am sure, that it has been impossible. It is not a mere excuse."

"Oh, yes, I quite understand," said Felicia readily.

"Then I have a message for you from her. She expects to have a few friends to dinner on Thanksgiving, and she enjoined me to beg you both to come to us. It is not an empty form, I assure you. She really wishes it, and so do I. Phil, you will come, will you not? I should like to see you in my house."

Philip and Felicia looked at each other. "What shall I wear?" was the question written in her eyes. He understood it and laughed.

"I'll go if you will, Felicia," he said.

It was settled at last. The white dress, skillfully altered and freshened by Felicia's deft fingers, was pronounced good enough for a quiet dinner party. They went early as Raymond had begged them to do, to save Philip the embarrassment of entering on the crutches before strangers.

Little Mrs. Raymond was expecting them, and came promptly forward with such a bright cordial greeting that Felicia's slight shyness and reluctance vanished at once.

Presently Raymond came in and took possession of his friend, and soon the other guests began to gather. Felicia found herself introduced to one and another, and her old love of society revived. She talked well, in her soft voice, and Philip looked at her now and then approvingly.

But the party was not complete. "I am so provoked," said Mrs. Raymond, when she found herself beside Felicia again, "I expected my brother, and he promised me to come early—ah, there he is."

At sight of him Felicia started visibly, and the color suddenly left her cheeks. He made his way to his sister's side to be greeted with such reproaches. "Couldn't help it," he said. "I was detained." Here his eyes fell on Felicia, and he also started, but controlled himself immediately. Mrs. Raymond introduced them and moved away. Carroll Mortimer took the vacant chair beside Felicia. Their position was awkward. Three years ago they had quarrelled violently and parted. When Carroll repented and went back to make amends the bird had flown, and Philip and Felicia were lost in the great city. He broke the silence at last.

carried the story there—you never told me that, Felicia—and followed up the clue. So it really begins with your clever story."

"That accounts for my impression of having seen him before. But it doesn't begin there, Philip. It began," said Felicia, laughing until the tears stood in her eyes, "with your shabby old dressing gown. I wrote the story with the faint hope of getting you a new one," passing her hand fondly over the warm folds of the "new one." "So now we have traced it really back to its source."

"Small beginnings make great endings," quoted Philip, smiling. "And all things work together for good," added Felicia, softly.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## HAS A REMARKABLE HEART.

A Minnesota Man Who Can Control its Action at Will.

The medical class of the university at Minneapolis, Minn., have been treated to an exhibition by a man who can stop the action of his heart at will.

The first part that the subject took in the clinic was to show his ability to dilate and contract the pupils of the eyes at will. There was a very perceptible dilation and contraction of the pupils, says the Minneapolis Journal.

Then, by the use of the phonendoscope, having a number of stethoscopes attached, the students listened to the beating of the heart, which was very strong and regular.

The instrument is constructed on the principle of the telephone, with a thin vulcanite membrane communicating with a cavity above the membrane, from which the sounds from the heart are sent out through a number of stethoscopes when the membrane is placed over the heart. It was adapted by Dr. Wilcox, a university student. Under normal conditions it was found that his heart was in perfect condition and exceptionally strong.

The sphygmograph, an instrument to record the beating of the heart through the wrist, was next brought into application. The record is made on a drum, and is called a sphygmogram. The man's arm was strapped in a stationary position, and a sensitive instrument attached, which made a perpendicular motion through a space about half an inch, in response to the pulsation. When Dr. Beard told him to inhibit, or stop his heart, he did so for a space of seven seconds at the first attempt, before which his pulse was 105, very regular and strong. At the end of seven seconds there was a slight muscular twitching, and the pulsations gradually recovered their natural condition. After repeated attempts he seemed to gain strength and attain to more extended accomplishments in the line.

At about the ninth attempt there was no movement of the heart for twenty-three seconds, during which time the patient conversed with those around him to show that the inhibition was not due to respiration. After this accomplishment a new sphygmograph was placed on the table to stimulate the heart in case the experiment was carried so far that the subject would show signs of failing to recover, and he tried again to accomplish more than at any previous attempt.

This time for forty seconds he stood with no drop of blood within him stirring before the frightened faces of the medical students, who expected to see him fall, but again there was a happy disappointment and great applause, as the patient, with a shrug of the shoulder and a twitching of the head, smiled, and the pulsation began again. The only perceptible change noticed in his features was his ghastly pallor. The blood is supposed to make the entire circuit of the body in twenty-two seconds, so that for the blood to remain perfectly at rest for forty seconds is considered by medical men to be a wonderful accomplishment.

At one time this subject effected so long an inhibition that it took three hours to restore him to his normal condition. This was in the University of Virginia.

His power is traceable to the same source as the other phenomena, in the form of a coat of the involuntary muscular fibers of the arterial system by virtue of which the blood pressure is increased to the point of reflexly arresting the heart's action. The matter of control may be either partial or complete, as the subject desires.

## Size of a Spider's Thread.

Leenwenhoek, the first microscopist, wrote in 1685 as follows: "I have often compared the size of the thread spun by full grown spiders with a hair of my beard. I placed the thickest part of the hair before the microscope, and from the most accurate judgment I could form, more than a hundred of such threads placed side by side could not equal the diameter of one such hair."

Have you? How could you are. Have you forgotten the old days, Felicia? I went back to the farm to beg you to forgive me."

"And found you gone. I have cared for nothing ever since, but to find you again. Is it too late, dear? Can you forgive and forget?" The room was full of people. He could not even take her hand. Felicia could only sit still and control her face, but her eyes flashed back an answer.

"I am willing, Carroll," she said quietly.

"And isn't it strange how things work themselves out?" said Felicia, talking it over with Philip on Christmas eve. "If it had not been for Mr. Raymond finding us out, you would not have had this nice position offered to you, now that you are able to work again; and if it had not been for Mrs. Raymond's dinner party, Carroll and I might never have found each other again," with a pretty blush, for she and Carroll were to be married at Easter.

"Our good fortune begins further back than that, my dear," said Philip. Did you ever hear how it was Raymond found us out?"

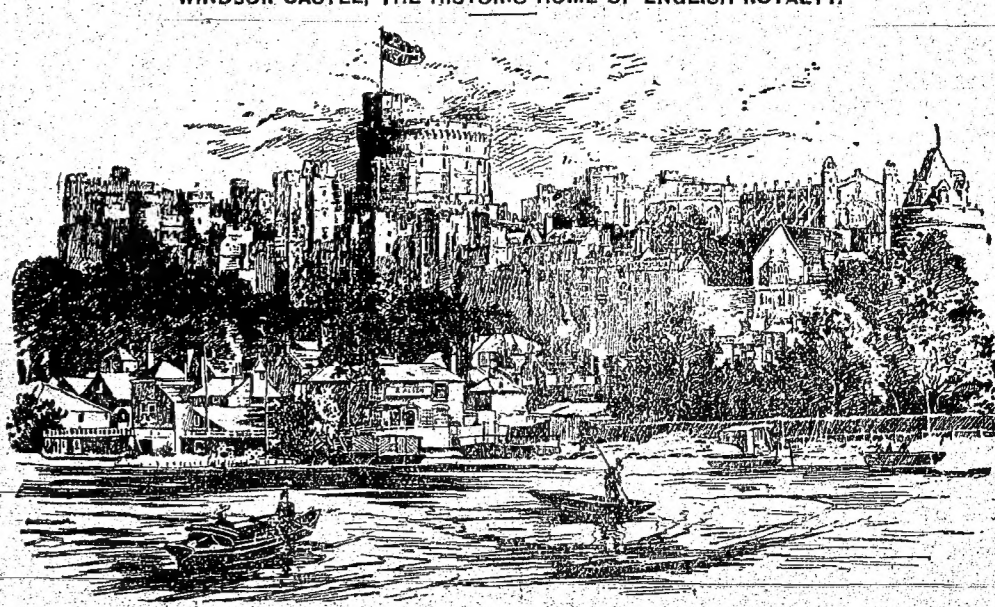
"No, tell me."

"Why, he is assistant editor of the magazine that accepted your story, and he heard your name the day you

## Largest Auto-Mobile Carriage.

Australia claims the largest automobile carriage ever constructed for actual service. This car utilizes seventy-five horse-power, on unheated amount for any such vehicle. The car travels from Coolgardie to the coast for the transportation of merchandise to the mines. Besides the load on the car itself, it drags two "trailers" over a distance of 400 miles. A railroad was too expensive a luxury to indulge in that country, and so the idea of the big motor was conceived. So scarce is water along the route traveled that the steam is not exhausted into air, but saved, recovered into water, and thus used over and over again.

## WINDSOR CASTLE, THE HISTORIC HOME OF ENGLISH ROYALTY.



## INDIANS NO GOOD AS SOLDIERS.

The Last of Them Have Been Mustered Out of the Service.

When the last organization of Indian soldiers was mustered out of service the other day and was reached of what was once considered a promising scheme to make the Indians of real use to the United States government. The idea of enlisting Indians originated with an officer who fell in the battle of Wounded Knee, in 1891. He had organized several companies of Indians and these under his guidance had made excellent cavalrymen. After his death the Indians seemed discouraged and deteriorated in the service. The idea of their enlistment, however, seemed popular, and other companies were formed. At first the Indians were greatly pleased, but gradually decadence appeared. The Indian began to show a decided disinclination to abide by military discipline. The blare of the

## Fluids with Meals.

The arguments presented by many writers seem to prove that the moderate taking of fluids with the food at meals is not without benefit. But the importance of the thorough mastication of food before it is presented to

## GIRLS LEARNING HOW TO ROW.

Coebs at Cornell Have a Crew Hard at Work This Year.

The famous crew of girls who have upheld the honor of Wellesley college in rowing for years have a rival this season. Cornell girls are hard at work training, and this fall will probably see an intercollegiate rowing match of girls students, in which Ithaca hopes to win.

For about three years rowing has been somewhat of a fad with the Cornell girls, but they never settled down to hard work until this year. Early in the spring a crew was organized, and Coxswain Colson, trainer of the regular crew, was engaged as trainer. The girls went at the rowing machines in the gymnasium weeks ago, and now they are at work on the water. Already the good effects of the exercise have become apparent and the girls of the crew are becoming strong and



CORNELL'S GIRL CREW IN THE BOAT.

trumpets and the rattling charge of cavalry were his delight and pleasure, but when it came to getting up at a certain hour every morning, going to bed at the sound of a bugle, and, above all, keeping neat and clean, army life began to lose its joys.

The Indian is at no time a disciplinarian. Authority to be acceptable must rest very lightly, indeed, upon him. So he refused to learn anything about Upton's Tactics, and simply disregarded everything that he could. The summary punishment that follows these offenses—the guardhouse—filled his soul with wrath, and he began to get sullen and bitter and ugly.

It is a characteristic of the Indian that he prefers to eat whenever possible, and those possibilities cannot be too frequent to suit him. Uncle Sam allows his soldiers liberal rations, but the Indian cavalrymen astonished their superiors by demanding double rations, claiming that as Indians they

the stomach must never be overlooked. If this is interfered with in any way by the use of liquids, we must promptly prohibit their indulgence.

Fluids may be taken ad libitum during meals by those whose digestive powers will allow it, but such persons should keep in mind that the strongest stomach may be abused too far, while those whose stomachs are already unequal to a severe strain should be especially careful as to the quantity of food imbibed with the food.

The saliva is the best lubricator for the food while it is in the mouth, both because of its starch-digesting powers and because its alkalinity serves to stimulate a copious flow of the acid secretion of the stomach.

Any habit, therefore, which permits the entrance of food into the stomach before it is thoroughly incorporated with saliva must be pronounced pernicious in the extreme.

If we cannot afford the time neces-

heavy. They expect to be trained down to as fine a point as are the boys of the varsity crew.

The Cornell crew is now composed of Miss Dunning, bow; Miss Jewell, Miss McNary, captain; Miss Whipple, Miss Kellar, Miss Vait; Miss Whipple, stroke, and Coxswain Miss Young and Miss Rhodes. The weight of the crew ranges from 130 to 160 pounds, the average being about 145 pounds, and "not an ounce of fat in the boat," as one terribly earnest young woman expressed it.

**Darwinian Theory in China.** As in everything else, the Chinese have their own and original Darwinian theory. Explaining the movements of winds, rains, clouds and of the earth itself in a unique way, they go on to trace the descent of the human kind.

When the earth became fitted to sustain life small herbs were the first to put in an appearance. Then came strong shrubs and trees. As the body of man, unwarmed for years, breeds vermin, so the mountains, unwarmed by the sun, bred worms and insects, greater creatures always descending from the lesser. In the course of untold ages beetles became turtles, earth-worms became serpents and high-flying insects became birds. Mice developed into wildcats, and the wildcats into tigers. The man was by some method transformed into an ape, and some of the apes were finally born hairless. A hairless ape playing with two flints accidentally kindled a fire by striking them together. With the fire thus obtained he cooked food, and the eating of food thus prepared made him more strong and intellectual than his fellow ape.

**Dragon's Horn Trumpet.** Germany is not only fertile in composers, but it would seem also in instrument-makers. It is but a short time since Ritter's violin-alta became known, since that we have heard something about a violin and a cello, or similar names, and the newest invention is a dragon horn trumpet.

The new instrument is oval-shaped and terminates in a horn, representing a dragon's head, with its jaws wide open, and a curved tongue in the middle. The cup-shaped mouthpiece is bent like that of the bass clarinet. The dragon horn trumpet possesses three valves and an apparatus for the regulation of the sounds, which allows the player to pass, without ceasing to blow, from the loudest forte to the softest piano. The timbre is described as partaking of that of the cornet and that of the trumpet—whence the name. The happy inventor is G. W. Moritz, of Berlin.—Berlin Signal.

**Small Oxen.** One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologist as the "sacred running oxen." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimens of the species never exceeding thirty inches in height.

## GIRL SHIPS AS A SAILOR.

Plan of a Couple to Save Enough for a Start in Australia.

Leaving a comfortable situation in a home in an English provincial town, a woman puts on man's clothes and ships as an able seaman, with her betrothed husband, for an Australian colony, willingly undertaking the hardships of a six months' voyage in order to pass the remainder of her life in banishment with the man she loved, because of inexorable English law.

This is the strange story of Nancy Clifford, now Nancy Anderson, if all be well with her. This romantic story of the sea comes from George Cann, mate of the British ship Hawkesdale, which after making a voyage from England to Australia, put in to Portland, Oregon, for a return cargo of wheat. Anderson married Nancy Clifford's sister. They lived rather unhappily in their English home. At last she died. He did not then fall in love with his sister-in-law. He had been in love with her ever since he had saved her from drowning. An English law is that a man cannot marry his deceased wife's sister.

Anderson had followed the coasting and trading vessels. He hated to leave his country, and so did Nancy Clifford. They were poor and Australia was many thousands of miles away. To that place or some other land they must go. That little money they had must be saved for a beginning in the new world, so Nancy preferred to become a sailor rather than be left behind, and then, if they never reached port, they would perish together.

How Anderson managed to ship an untrained, boyish-looking fellow as a seaman on the Hawkesdale is a matter which can be explained only by him. It is sufficient to say that it was done, and after the hardship of the long voyage they landed in Australia and secured their discharge from the reluctant captain. On the forward deck of the ship Hawkesdale the crew used to talk about the attachment of two very ordinary-looking sailors for each other. To satisfy them, Anderson told them that when his mate was younger he had saved his life.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Ransacking Tombs of Kings.

A correspondent of the Paris Temps gives some interesting details of the ransacking of the palace of the ex-Queen of Madagascar after her departure for the Island of Reunion. Considerable quantities of perfumery, textiles of all kinds, bonnets, umbrellas, china, glass, etc., were found, which evidently came from the customs at the time when import duties were levied in King. In her dressing and bedrooms were several autograph letters from the German Emperor, the Queen of England and the King of Italy, and enormous addresses, twelve feet long, sent by ladies of Bristol and Edinburgh. Photographs of several Frenchmen who have recently played an important military or political part in Madagascar were likewise found, and some of the inscriptions have excited no little curiosity. In terra-cotta jars underneath were discovered nearly \$40,000 in Mexican piastres and demonetized silver. Other discoveries of treasure are hoped for. Several days were occupied in the transfer to a special place of the scattered remains of the old kings of Antananarivo and Imerina. The tombs were opened in the presence of representatives of all the noble castes, summoned for the purpose. The coins contained in them tend to prove that the origin of royalty in Imerina is less ancient than was imagined—two and a half centuries at the most. The bodies of two old kings had been placed in coffins formed of sheets of silver hammered out, but not soldered. This metal, unknown in Madagascar, is supposed to have been obtained from five-franc pieces melted down. Many bracelets of massive gold were found, as well as silver coats of mail, and Arab and Indian jewelry, all of very poor artistic work. Soon the tombs of the kings at Ambohimanga and Ifa will be opened and the remains brought to Antananarivo. At Ambohimanga are three massive silver coffins.

## Hitting Power of the Ocean.

Landsman who are slow to realize the tremendous force of the sea had on object lesson shown in the city the other day, when large tanks, built to contain 120,000 gallons of water, but temporarily filled with water, and situated on the fourth floor of a large building on West Fifty-second street, this city, collapsed and completely wrecked the whole structure, killing three men, and doing a large amount of damage. The tanks were each about fifteen feet high and about thirteen feet in diameter, and contained 161,703 pounds of water, but the floors and supporting beams proved altogether inadequate to stand the strain. A wave of the dimensions of one of these tanks is not at all unusual at sea, says the "Marine Journal," and when such a wave breaks on a vessel's deck, the force of the blow can only be estimated by the amount of damage it does in spite of elasticity of the water beneath the vessel to ease her in receiving the shock. When the city firemen state that a stream from a hose under fifty pounds pressure will cut through any ordinary brick wall, the force of the sea in a gale may be, perhaps, better imagined.

## New Idea in Eggs.

Thomas Hendricks, a farmer residing at Lisle, N. Y., recently sold a quantity of eggs to a family in Banghamton, who complained that they were almost worthless, owing to a strong taste of kerosene. He could not account for this, but when a bakery that he had been supplying refused to receive any more goods for the same reason, he began an investigation. He found that the chickens had eaten a quantity of corn left lying in the vicinity of two kerosene barrels. This gave him an idea, and he began to experiment. He confined three hens in a coop and fed them on corn that had been soaked over night in water strongly thickened with extract of vanilla. The result was that the eggs could not be eaten, but when used in cooking imparted a delicate flavor to the cake or pastry, without the use of other flavoring. He took some of these eggs to the bakery, where they were tested and pronounced superior to anything in the flavoring line.



UNCLE SAM'S LAST INDIAN TROOP.

were entitled to one ration and as soldiers to another. The upstart Indians raised finally reached Washington and orders were issued that all Indians should be mustered out of service when their time of enlistment expired, and be refused re-enlistment. They were to be permitted to serve as scouts if they liked, but that was all.

Thus one after another the Indian troops were mustered out until only Troop L, of the Seventh Cavalry, remained. This troop, shown in the illustration, from the Detroit Free Press, has now ceased to exist.

## Our Fresh Pioneers.

The long train of evils which had extended with distressing uniformity through every stage of the adventure was not to end here, says Lippincott's. The diversity of the obstacles presented would seem to suggest that all the causes of evil were in league to defeat the purposes of Napoleon's banished followers. The curse of destiny which rested upon their fallen idol seemed to follow like an avenging spirit in the wilderness, woe, dispensing everywhere with pitiless hand the unhappy fruits of ruin. A new form of disaster was presented in the invasion of a horde of unprincipled American squatters, who, without the shadow of title,

sary for masticating our food properly and incorporating it thoroughly with saliva, it would be better to take nothing but broths and similar foods. The use of water and other liquids as lubricators is not to be tolerated.

On the other hand, if we bear in mind the whole mechanism of digestion, it will readily be seen that in cases of weakness or want of tone on the part of the muscles of the stomach, when every part of the food cannot be properly presented to the action of the digestive juices, the introduction into the stomach of a moderate amount of water may be of no slight benefit. The mass of food will become more pliable, and so more easily operated upon by the weakened muscles.

## Rubies.

The people of Burmah believe that the ruby which you wear in your ring is a kind of fruit which will ripen if you give it time. They say that most rubies do not ripen simply because they are not allowed to do so. If you want to "ripen" the ruby in your ring, according to the Burmese idea, you must take your ring and lay it in the sun for one month without disturbing it at all, and at the end of that time it will be "ripe" and good to eat.



# BUSINESS STILL IMPROVING.

Fresh Evidences of This Come from Every Part of the Country.

Democratic and Republican Journals Vie with Each Other in Assurances of Returning Prosperity.

A Most Gratifying Collection of Hopeful Expressions Gathered from Various Reliable Sources.

No publication within the last few weeks has attracted more attention than that furnished the readers of this paper early last month, showing a marked improvement in business conditions throughout the country. This was evidenced by a collection of statements on this subject from scores of newspapers of all political parties, and from all parts of the country. The evidence of general and widespread improvement was so plainly shown by this and so much a subject of gratification that we present herewith another installment of expressions of this character, gathered from all sections and from papers of all political shades of opinion.

## The Prospect Brightens.

Either because the business men have taken heart from the comforting assurances of Secretary Gage and the reasonable certainty that a new tariff law will be in force within a few weeks, or because better times had to come in the natural order of things, there is a definite and unquestionable improvement in the business situation. There are so many indications of this in so many quarters that it is idle to deny that a change for the better is taking place. There are industries which have not revived as yet, but their turn will come. There are some which always lag behind in the procession.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

## Good Signs.

That business is getting better is evident from many signs. The financial reviews and commercial agencies publish reports from all parts of the country which indicate this. The reports of railroads show increased earnings over those of the same period last year. Another significant and hopeful sign is the fact that the money now in circulation in this country is \$138,149,012 more than the circulation one year ago, the total amount in circulation last Saturday being \$1,659,733,836. The absence of speculative interest is not an unmixed evil. It indicates that what improvement is taking place in business is healthy.—Atlanta Journal (Dem.).

## Slow but Sure.

A slow but steady gain in business with an advance in prices, an increase in the number of hands employed and growth of new orders, and an increase in the amount of work done are pointed out by "Dun's Review" in its last issue as a renewed evidence that business is improving. A study of the newspaper sentiment of the country as expressed in the publications of all sentiments, shows a concurrence in the belief thus expressed that there is a marked and general improvement in the business situation.

## Silverites Are Dumb.

"Prices cannot rise so long as the gold standard obtains." That was the assertion made with endless persistence by the silver standard orators and newspapers last year. The basal proposition of Mr. Bryan was that commodities could not reach higher values save through the free coinage of silver. What do we now see? Wheat has advanced, in the face of reports indicating a tremendous yield this summer. In the grazing regions sheep have nearly doubled in price since last year. Wool has gone up fifty per cent. The cattle market is good. In the general market there is an upward movement. The impossible has happened, then. What do the free coinage advocates say about the condition that now confronts them? Precisely what anyone would expect them to say—nothing.—Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.).

## Faith Is Looking Up.

According to Dun & Co., the business conditions are gradually shaping themselves about the same as they were in 1870, just previous to a remarkable advance in business prosperity. This view may be of the roseate order, but it is based on facts and figures which the able reporter thinks justify it. It seems almost incredible that the volume of business is now larger than it was in 1892—the year of greatest prosperity—yet such is the verdict of Dun & Co. But the volume of profits is much smaller, making the volume of prosperity correspondingly less. A very large share of the present volume of business is the importation of foreign goods under free trade and low tariff schedules. This harms rather than helps American enterprises and the labor therein employed, or which ought to be therein employed. We may do, a tremendous business in flooding our markets with foreign goods to the exclusion of the products of our own labor, but there is no prosperity to our country in that kind of business. Last month's record of business failures is decidedly encouraging, showing, as it does, a large decrease in comparison with previous and corresponding months.—Detroit Journal (Rep.).

## Signs of Cheer.

The business sentiment is undoubtedly stronger. There are many reasons for hopefulness. Not the least important recent happening has been the assurance of Secretary Gage that the federal administration would not forget the "mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of honest money and sound finance rang out loud and clear in November last." Currency Reform is vital to business security.

and it is helpful to confidence to have official reassurance that tariff tinkering is not to be the last of administrative expedients, for the removal of business distrust and depression. There are other grounds for commercial cheerfulness. Business failures are lessening in number and importance. Commercial loans are expanding; bank clearings are increasing, and the transportation companies are earning more money. The end of tariff uncertainty is drawing near; the important crops all over the country give promise of abundant harvests; productive costs in the great industries have been crowded to the apparent minimum; there is less reason to fear further important price shrinkages; the storekeepers' shelves, as a rule, hold no unwieldy accumulations of stocks, and labor is becoming more generally employed. These are favorable conditions for a sustained revival of business.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

## Better Times in the West.

Mr. E. V. Smalley of St. Paul writes to the New York Evening Post the results of his observations on a recent trip of a month from Chicago to Portland, Oregon. He stopped at various points on the way, thus gaining opportunities to gather reliable information concerning the business conditions, and his conclusion is that trade is everywhere improving—not much, but to an appreciable extent. The railroads, he says, report a net gain in receipts from freight, but none worth mentioning as yet from passenger earnings. Bank deposits are increasing and collections are easier. People are paying a little on their old debts carried along from boom times, and there has been a great deal of liquidation from foreclosure. All the solid industries are doing fairly well. Prices are low and profits small, but the close economies practiced enable producers to come out a little ahead.

## Improved Trade Conditions.

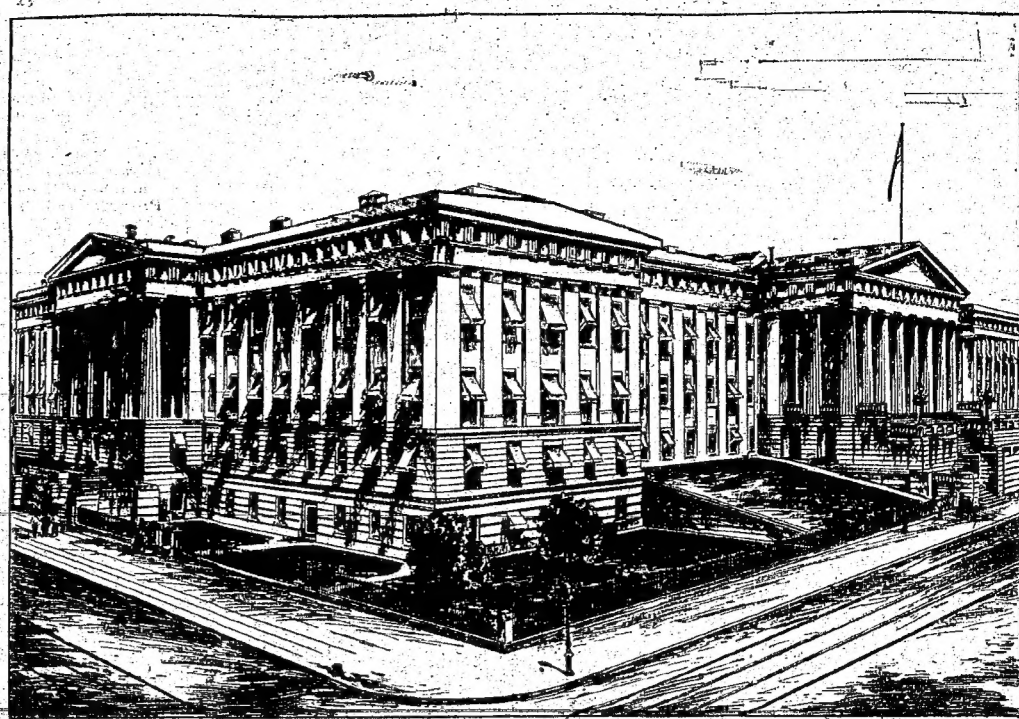
The mercantile reports for the past week leave no room for doubting the fact that signs of marked improvement in business conditions are discernible on every hand. The unexpected progress made by the tariff bill in the Senate, with the prospect of an adjournment of Congress some time in July, together with the optimistic speeches of Secretary Gage, in which he gave the country assurance of ultimate relief from certain admitted defects in our financial system, have all combined to make the trade record of the week a most satisfactory one. That the hopeful and encouraging utterances of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury had a marked influence on trade conditions was evidenced by the increased foreign demand for American securities.—Chicago Times-Herald (Ind.).

## Business Situation Better.

There is no longer room for question on the proposition that conditions in the world of business have improved. While there may still be found isolated cases where the return of commercial activity has not yet broken up the long spell of stagnation, such cases by their rarity are but the exception to prove the rule. Better, perhaps, than the actual improvement, which can be reduced to figures by comparison with the past, is the general belief that business has not only improved, but that the improvement is bound to continue. President McKinley and Secretary Gage touched the keynote of this sentiment in their recent notable utterances. The far-reaching effect of these speeches became evident when advices began pouring in from abroad to the effect that American securities were in strong demand. Foreign capital, keenly anxious for the right moment to arrive, has seized the opportunity and in a measure led the way to a practical demonstration of revived confidence. The enhanced value of all securities quoted on the Stock Exchange is but a barometrical indication of this altered condition. Reports as shown by railroad earnings still bear witness to the growing increase of trade. Individual lines of business, too, almost without exception, acknowledge the same state of affairs. Not only is this manifest in the larger manufacturing industries, such as clothing, hardware and boots and shoes, but the more limited branches dependent entirely on the general prosperity of the commercial world report a gratifying increase in the volume of business on which estimates are asked.—Chicago Post (Ind.).

## A Good Example for the People.

Among the solid facts on which expectations may be based are the flattering crop prospect, President Hill of the Great Northern is quoted as predicting that the wheat fields contributory to his lines will furnish 90,000,000 bushels of grain this season for transportation, and the managers of other lines contribute equally favorable information. The jobbers say that the supply of manufactured goods which may be counted among the necessities of life is generally exhausted throughout the country, and that the people must buy and the mills must resume operation to meet the demand, which will bring into circulation the millions of dollars that have been hoarded through the hard times. It would be well if all people, everywhere, would imitate the cheerful and optimistic tone of the President and the members of his administration. Let them withdraw their gaze from the dark and gloomy aspect upon which it has dwelt for several years past and habituate themselves to looking upon the bright side of things. It is well known that almost any man in good health might be made ill



THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

THE Interior Department Building, a view of which is presented herewith, is one of the interesting and always sought after sights in Washington. In it is located the Patent Office, containing the models which the Government requires for years should be furnished with applications for patents. The accumulations of these interesting and many cases curious models for proposed machines form one of the most unique museums of museum-filled Washington, for no city in the country has so great a number of museums as the capital of the nation.

The Interior Department Building is a large white marble structure, covering two entire squares, extending from Seventh to Ninth streets and from P to G streets. While in its construction little attempt at ornamentation was made, its plain and severely classical exterior always attracts the attention of those who are so fortunate as to have the opportunity of studying its architectural lines. Within it is a busy place. Its main floor is occupied, first, by the office of the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, and adjoining this the offices of the assistant secretaries and others of the Secretary's personal staff. The northern front is occupied by the officials of the Patent Office, and at the northwest corner is the office of the Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth. Stretching down the western end of the building are the offices of the Division of Public Lands, and in the southeast corner are the rooms of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Hon. Binger Herrman, formerly member of Congress from Oregon. These are always busy rooms, for there is from morning till night a flow of members of Congress, attorneys and others passing in and out, interesting themselves in matters pertaining to land claims and the distribution of public lands to those who are establishing homes in various parts of the country. Upon the floor above is the model room of the Patent Office, which is always the subject of much interest. The Pension Bureau, which is a part of the Interior Department, occupies, as is well known, a building erected exclusively for its use, which is located only a couple of squares away from the Interior Department, and connected by telephone and other conveniences, making it practicable for the officers of the Interior Department to speak with their subordinates at the Pension Office at any time they may choose.

if his friends, through a concerted movement, were to make a point of telling him every time they met him how sick he looked. The imagination is a powerful motor. When everybody one meets talks of hard times, a tinge of melancholy is created which overpowers the whole community. This cloud can be dissipated by cheerful talk and by considering the really favorable factors of the situation.—Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.).

## The Brightening Outlook.

Democrat and anti-protectionist though he is, Senator Gorman is too good a politician and too shrewd a business man to maintain a hopeless resistance to the Republican tariff bill. There is now hope in this for every legitimate branch of business. It means that it will not be necessary to wait until autumn to get a taste of better times. It means that the new tariff will have a longer period in which to work out its results and vindicate itself before being put to the test of a congressional election. This prospect that the new tariff will go into effect with the fiscal year is a bad thing for Bryanism; but it is a good thing for the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer and the wage earner.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

## Unmistakable Signs.

There are unmistakable signs of a return of prosperity in the iron and steel manufacturing centers of the country, in the opinion of the Cleveland Leader. All around Pittsburgh there has been a resumption of work in most of the mills and factories, and the same reports come from the industrial cities of eastern Ohio and Pennsylvania. There was a revival just after the election in November, due in the main to a restoration of confidence, but the people were not fully prepared for a complete return to commercial and industrial activity. They had felt the effects of the depression too long to recover from it suddenly, and it was not to be expected that building enterprises, which are the surest revivers of business, would be undertaken at the beginning of winter. With the opening of spring it will be different, however. Big projects which have been delayed by the panic will now be pushed as soon as the weather permits and before the first of April there is certain to be a distinct improvement in commercial and industrial conditions.

## Every Line Is Improving.

One of the commercial agencies calls attention to the fact that there is a remarkable similarity between the course of prices now and in the earlier months of 1870, "when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand." In that year consumption gradually gained, month by month, until suddenly the demand outran the supply. The iron industry is expanding its production and is getting larger orders. The prices received are not high. Neither are the wages which are paid. But there is employment for men who were idle last year. The manufacturers of wooden goods have increasing orders. Reports come from all parts of the country that the retail distribution of products is immensely large and increasing. At this moment the volume of business transacted is larger than in the prosperous year 1892. Before many weeks have elapsed the volume will be very much larger.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

## Most Gratifying Change.

The most gratifying change appearing in financial circles is the evidence of increasing commercial demand for loans. The bank statement showed an increase in the loan item of \$4,400,000, and it is believed that most of this was made up of mercantile discounts, the inquiry for banks as large than for several months previous. This must reflect larger business, but as yet the new discounting is done more largely for concerns handling goods than for manufacturers desiring to make up new stock. Much of this mercantile demand for money comes from the country in the shape of notes of business concerns with the endorsement of interior banks, and presumably much of this paper is made against imported goods which New York has been carrying, but which

are now being distributed through the country to those on whose orders they were originally engaged.—New York Commercial Bulletin (Dem.).

## Basis for Confidence.

The general symptoms developed in Wall street during the past week have been the most hopeful features witnessed for many months past. Without any special stimulus or speculative effort, there has been a marked revival of buying operations and, with few exceptions, an advance in prices. Also, it is a notable symptom that several persons of eminence and directly in touch with the farming interest and the larger industries have simultaneously expressed their views on the business outlook in unexpectedly hopeful terms. Mr. Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. Gould of the Missouri Pacific; Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. C. P. Huntington, who are among the foremost representatives of the railroad interest in different sections of the country, have uniformly expressed sanguine expectations as to the general outcome of the harvest and the prospects of business at large. Similar estimates of the drift of the crops and of business have been made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Hon. Roswell P. Flower and Mr. Hill, president of the Great Northern. Such a body of opinion, coming from men possessing the best source of knowledge as to conditions and movements, constitute a basis for confidence which cannot be disregarded.—Weekly Financial Review.

## Improvement Will Surely Continue.

Some stress is laid on former Postmaster General John W. Wamamaker's statement that "the country is not prosperous," and that "since the outset of the last presidential campaign the party press and political leaders generally fixed the November election of 1896 as the date of the beginning of good times." And the statement follows that "thus far but one of the important issues of the campaign is nearing settlement and hardly any improvement of the wretched times is manifest." Mr. Wamamaker draws erroneous conclusions. No man in the country who was at all conversant with the trend of business affairs thought for a moment that good times could be made to come instantaneously. But what did take place immediately on the election of Mr. McKinley was the immediate restoration of confidence and the return of vast numbers of workmen to the avenues of labor and trade. Gradually, but surely, business has been growing better, and the country only awaits the passage of the tariff bill to settle down to a development of the manufacturing resources of the country, which will stimulate other business.—Buffalo News (Ind.).

## Encouraging Revelations.

The investigations of the Bureau of Labor of this State as to the industrial conditions in the three principal cities have resulted in some very encouraging revelations. It appears that the tide of prosperity for which every one has been so long waiting has quietly been rising, in spite of assertions to the contrary. The investigations of the Bureau, completed only for Duluth, show that in that city there is a net increase of 21 per cent in the number of employees over the number employed at practically the same time last year. So far as the investigations in St. Paul and Minneapolis have gone, it is stated the percentage of increase will be fully as great as in Duluth. Such a material increase is not only encouraging as showing an increased demand for manufactured articles, but it is an indication of an increased demand for products of all kinds, and more important still, a certain promise that demand will continue to increase. Almost every manufacturing industry in the State has found it necessary to increase the number of operatives.—St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.).

## Every Man Feels It.

There is not a progressive business man in Kansas City who does not feel more cheerful over present conditions and future prospects than he has felt for many years. The great majority recognize that the movement towards better times is well under way, not by reason of Mr. McKinley's election or because of the promise of

a new tariff law, but because the natural forces which control trade are moving in that direction. There is everywhere a disposition to hold on to property in place of the inclination prevalent for several years past to sell. The shrewdest money makers in the country are seeking investments. They are not liquidating. Knifed sales are at an end. Here and there, in spots, business records are ahead of any previous reports for years past. Bank deposits are increasing because the net profits of trade and industry are growing and not because people are nullifying idle money out of hiding places and putting it in banks.—Kansas City Star (Ind.).

## Improved Condition of Trade.

There is no doubt of a change for the better; pessimists may doubt and partisan may swear, but the first wave of the returning tide of prosperity is seen and felt. The failures during May, 1897, were less in number than in any one of the twenty-one months immediately preceding it; the cash responsibilities of the firms and persons failing were less than in any month since September, 1894. The volume of business—meaning the weight in tons or measurement by yards—of goods sold in May, 1897, was equal to that in the phenomenal year 1892. But the volume in cash was far less; we still are in the era of ruinously low prices—that paradise of "cheap commodities for the workmen" to which the Democrats invited us to enter, and into which, unfortunately, we did enter. And because the prices of things that are sold are low the wages of those that make them are low. But there are not nearly so many idle men in May, 1897, as in May, 1896. More mills and factories are in operation now than then. The demand for labor increases perceptibly.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.).

## Steady Gain in Business.

The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations, and at the best moderate, but yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, although in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders, and the amount of work done, are slowly increasing. Prospects of good crops of wheat and corn help; growing demand from dealers, whose stocks gradually gaining consumption deplete also helps, and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence. Money coming hither from the West even as late as June 10, with great crowds near at hand, indicates a healthy condition at the West. Indications of the volume of business are seen in clearing house exchanges, which for the week exceed the last year's 8.7 per cent, and in railroad earnings, which amount to \$34,708,957 on roads reported by Dun's Review for May, 2.3 per cent larger than last year, and 3 per cent larger than in 1892.—Washington Post (Dem.).

## Nearly Up to the Standard.

The volume of actual transactions is not in value a tenth smaller than it was in the years of the greatest prosperity ever attained in the United States, although the volume of payments now represents a much lower range of prices. This decrease, whether a little more or less, is greatly to be regretted, but it is not paralysis. Whatever else may be with reason said of the difficulties in the way of industrial recovery, it cannot be said that business is paralyzed when the earnings of all railroads reported for May are only 2.3 per cent smaller than in the same month of 1892.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

## Lumber Men Encouraged.

In the opinion of the lumber men, their market is gradually and steadily getting around to the point where profits can once more be expected. Sales are increasing at a rate which, though not rapid, is nevertheless encouraging. Heavy dealers now see in the situation sufficient to justify them in laying in liberal stocks, and very large transfers to them have recently been made at leading mill points. To a purchase of 32,000,000 feet, made in the latter part of May, a large local yard man added another purchase of 22,000,000

feet within a few days. Three other large transfers, ranging from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet each, have also recently been completed. Prices are now firm, in strange contrast to the demoralization that prevailed a few weeks ago.—Chicago Times-Herald (Ind.).

## Reviving Trade.

The change which has come over the face of things in the business world is unmistakable. The confidence for which everybody has been looking is here. It may lose its sharp edge by some unforeseen event, but it is hardly to be expected that any serious check will now occur. It seems to be taken for granted that there will be a tariff law on the statute book within a few weeks. Perhaps a month is too short a time to give the slow-going legislators of the Senate. The assistance in regard to the tariff is the most potent influence in giving more confidence, but the good effects of Secretary Gage's speeches have by no means worn off, either in the United States or abroad. Satisfactory crop reports, increased railroad earnings and the statement of bank clearings, which, considering the fact that one day of last week was a holiday, is favorable, are among the subsidiary influences that are making for faith in the future.—Buffalo Express.

## Prosperity at Hand.

The time has come when to carp and cavil at the slowness with which prosperity is returning to this country, after the depression of the past three years, has lost of truth added to that mean malice which can rejoice in misfortune. Prosperity is coming, and the slowness of its approach only means its sureness and its stability. There are signs on every hand that President McKinley was right when he said that the country is going not backward, but forward, and that the steady hands and hearts of the American people are strengthened and encouraged by the immediate prospect of a revival of wholesome and profitable activity in all branches of labor, trade and business. The taunt of Populist Bryan that others beside himself regret his rejection at the polls is as untrue as it is unpatriotic.—New York Mail and Express (Rep.).

## Improving Steadily.

Secretary Gage's conviction of the improvement in business, expressed to the Maryland bankers in Cumberland, has had a good influence, and has strengthened the growing feeling that slow but permanent improvement is spreading over the country. His repetition at Cumberland of his statement the week before in Cincinnati, that the administration was determined to secure a comprehensive and permanent rectification of the currency, and that he had assurances from members of Congress that at the next session a bill to that effect would be passed, has had a very decided influence in improving the general tone and increasing confidence.—New York Journal of Commerce (Dem.).

## Buds of Promise.

"There has been a decided improvement," writes a Washington correspondent, "in the financial situation since I was last in New York. All classes in the industrial and commercial world feel encouraged over the outlook and expectancy has replaced the apprehension that had become the habitual condition of the public mind for the last three years. The people you meet in the banks downtown and visitors from other parts of the country who gossip in the hotel rotundas all tell the story that, while the era of prosperity has not yet begun, the signs of its approach appear in every direction, the most important being an almost universal confidence that it is almost here. There is confidence in the President, confidence that Congress will dispose of the tariff bill speedily and that the rates in the new schedules will be conservative yet ample for the needs of the Government." Dun's reports are encouraging to a degree; Bradstreet's are less pessimistic and decidedly more favorable, and the crop reports are unusually encouraging.—Grand Rapids Herald (Rep.).

## Prosperity Is at Hand.

Everything that is apparent points to a rapid revival of prosperity this fall. We are promised abundant harvests, with better prices than for many years. If the farmers get good prices for large crops it will make a demand upon our manufacturers for their products. The wheels of industry will revolve once more. There will be work for the unemployed, and we shall have that satisfactory condition for which we have yearned so long. We are not pessimists. We are exceedingly hopeful of the future. The speech of President McKinley at the banquet Wednesday night was worthy the man and the occasion. Prosperity is at hand.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

## South Feels the Improvement.

While the general business situation is somewhat hampered by the uncertainty attaching to the tariff bill, there are not wanting signs that a gradual improvement in trade is in progress. It is true that there is no disposition to be enterprising, nor to put out new lines, until all uncertainties as to the future tariff duties are removed; but, in spite of this, there is a fair movement for actual consumption in nearly all branches of industry. With a favorable crop outlook, there is every reason to expect a good trade in the entire country tributary to this section, especially as country merchants and farmers are already in a fairly prosperous condition. The merchants here have taken advantage of the recent dullness to carefully study the problems which have hitherto militated against trade, and it is believed that many of the most serious difficulties have been overcome. Of course, some months must yet elapse before the crops are ready for market; but the mere prospect of good crops is ordinarily sufficient to create confidence and set the wheels of commerce in motion. It is therefore, confidently believed that an improvement in business will be noted from now on.—New Orleans Picayune (Dem.).

## Large Handling of Goods.

Bank clearings last week were light, but little over \$900,000,000 in the Chronicle's table, in which one day is estimated. But the increase over the corresponding week of the previous year was no less than 17 per cent, and in comparison with earlier and more prosperous years it must be remembered that there has been such a decline in prices that identical figures would indicate a very large gain in quantities. The truth is that in volume of merchandise handled the amount of business done now does not compare unfavorably with the amount done in good years, but at these lower prices it is a small and sometimes disappears entirely.—Financial Chronicle (Dem.).



THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897.

(Continued from preceding page.)  
**BUSINESS IMPROVING.**

**FRESH EVIDENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY.**

**Democratic and Republican Journals**  
Vic with Each Other in Assurance  
of Returning Business Prosperity—  
Reports from All Directions.

**History May Repeat.**  
Twenty years ago, in 1877, the country was enshrouded in the gloom of a business depression, consequent upon the panic of 1873. There were plenty of prophets who predicted that the times would never get any better, and the mass of the people were discouraged and about ready to concede that the prophets of evil were right.

But in the fall of 1877 signs of improvement began to appear. The general theory was that a more hopeful feeling was induced by the approach of the date for the resumption of the gold standard. There was no doubt something in this theory; nevertheless plenty of "statesmen" were found who asserted that resumption would be a failure, and that business would be injured rather than helped by the attempt to resume.

But in spite of all the talk, the times continued to improve steadily. They were much better in 1878, and in 1879 the rising tide assumed the proportions of something like a boom. Some of our Minneapolis people who carried real estate through the period of depression, and nearly broke their backs doing so, will remember that by 1880 it was salable at advanced and advancing figures. In the next few years the prices of realty here and elsewhere in the country reached the highest prices ever known before or since.

The history of this country appears to show that panics and recoveries run in about twenty-year periods. There was the panic of 1873, followed by five years of depression; the beginning of recovery in 1877; the full tide of recovery in 1880, followed by a period of prosperity lasting until 1892. Then came the panic of 1893, followed by the period of depression which we are now experiencing. To some there are as yet no signs of improvement discernible, while to others there is already a faint glimmer of dawn. Many are looking forward to the passage of the tariff bill as the starting point of a new period of prosperity. But whether from that or some other cause or causes, it is quite probable that history will repeat itself, and that in the fall of the present year, or the beginning of 1898, we shall witness a notable improvement, followed by perhaps ten or a dozen years of great prosperity.

The cycle is nearly completed. We have experienced nearly five years of depression since the election of Cleveland in 1892. It is about time for a change in the natural order of things—Exchange.

**From High Authority.**

The statement of failures in May by branches of business gives much encouragement. In amount of defaulted liabilities the month was the smallest since September, 1895, in manufacturing liabilities the smallest since November, 1895, and in trading liabilities the smallest since September (excepting the last month) 1894. Failures of general stores have not been as small in any month as in May, 1897; in only two months out of thirty-six have there been smaller failures in books and hats; only five in groceries; and not one trading class in that month has reported failures larger than the half dozen preceding months, though in furniture failures are rather numerous.

In clothing manufacture the month was the smallest except four out of thirty-six, except five in chemicals, six in woolen goods, seven in machinery, lumber and miscellaneous manufactures, and exceeded the average only in iron and cotton goods and earthenware, owing to a few failures of exceptional size. Nobody can mistake the meaning of such returns. The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices, the volume of business transacted is now larger than it was in 1892—the year of greatest prosperity—has been questioned by some. But a comparison of prices this week in the leading branches of manufacture not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the conditions of prices in the earlier months of 1879, when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand.—Dun's Review.

**Distinguished Business Men Speak.**  
The New York Mail and Express last week published interviews with three men prominent in business and finance just as they were about to sail for Europe, with the following result: George J. Gould said: "Everything is on the up grade and, so far as I can see, the signals are set for a clear track ahead. The improvement, whether it be in Wall street or elsewhere, is coming slowly, it is true, but it is better that it should move along slowly, because it will be more lasting and satisfactory to all concerned." Andrew Carnegie said: "I believe business in this country is actually beginning to permanently improve. The outlook is excellent and I expect to see very busy times when I return." Chauncey M. Depew said: "What shall I tell them (foreigners) of the outlook? Well, I shall tell them that it seems to me we have crossed the Rubicon—that ahead of us now are good times—business activity, general prosperity."

**Rifts in the Clouds.**

Secretary Gage, who recently talked with the members of the Commercial Clubs in session at Cincinnati, all of whom were representatives of the great business interests of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, made the reassuring statement in Washington that they reported a better business feeling than had been noted for some time, which they regarded as a forerunner of a permanent improvement. It is worthy of note that they reflect the common judgment of business firms whose transactions are so widespread that they are fairly symptomatic of the pulse of general trade. Not on a view of the whole field is it unreasonable to think that there may be a lifting up

of the clouds even in advance of the "proper legislation" which the Secretary looks for. The passage of the pending tariff bill, whatever may be its conditions, will give the country a truce on that head; the promise of the grain fields is most cheering; and though the currency question awaits solution, it is far less complicated with the menace of free silver than it was six months ago.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

**Views of a Veteran.**

Among those who have spoken in this vein is Russell Sage, a veteran financier, who is cautious in statement and not prone to rush into print for the exploitation of his views on current matters. "I think," he said, "that we are going to have steady progress toward far better times. I do not look for any boom, but a gradual improvement from now on. The railroads are getting more traffic, and they are working more harmoniously. The settlement of the tariff question will be a great relief to the business community. After the rates of duty have been agreed upon and a bill passed we can settle down with the assurance that we shall not be again disturbed by tariff measures for at least twenty-four years. The properties in which I am interested are doing well. Yes, I think there is every reason to believe that we have long ago passed the turning point."

This sentiment is widespread, and though there may be some unscrupulous politicians who would block tariff legislation until after the fall election in the hope that thereby the opponents of the Republican party would be able to gain some political capital and advantage, it is possible that better counsel will prevail and the bill will be passed sooner than was expected.—Albany Journal.

**Most Encouraging for Years.**

In a broad way last week was one of the most encouraging in business circles that this country has experienced for several years. The general outburst of confidence in financial circles was reflected in the course of the stock markets, which were bullish from start to finish. The reassuring utterances of the President and the leading members of his cabinet produced a very favorable impression; but beyond that it was seen that a number of encouraging factors were in evidence. It was perceived that the price of iron had gone up; that railroad earnings were increasing; that money was in ample supply for all legitimate purposes; that the gold exports had dwindled to a mere nothing; and that the prospects of a speedy enactment of the tariff bill were daily growing brighter. This induced a buoyant tone in the prices of all.—Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.).

**Good Prophets in the Northwest.**

In Minnesota and other States of the Northwest the spring opens with the promise of abundant crops, especially of our leading staple, wheat. And in spite of the low prices now prevailing there is every ground, as shown elsewhere, for believing that our farmers will realize fairly good prices for their crops. This will almost certainly stimulate the activity of trade and industry in the cities, so that by next fall, with the aid of the new tariff, it is pretty safe to anticipate a restoration of wholesome business conditions. Minnesota, therefore, is in full sympathy with the cheerful prognostications of Mr. Gage.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

**Freed from the Slough of Despond.**

Occurring separately, the increase in loans and the decrease in failures would be encouraging, but coming coincidentally, as they do now, they tell a story at which the country should felicitate itself. The expansion in the one shows that business is on the increase, while the contraction in the other proves that business is carried on under better conditions than in the earlier months of 1897. This is a state of things which justifies financial confidence and cheerfulness. The country is not yet entirely out of its slough of business depression, but it has advanced so far in that direction that its complete extrication cannot be long delayed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**The Campaign of Calumny.**

To read the daily wallings of the organs of free silver and free trade will convince any fair-minded person that those noisy journals have started in to fight the calumny campaign of 1896 all over again. They are preaching the old pernicious dogmas of discontent, disorder and disaster with all the reckless rhetoric of the demagogue and the anarchist. Professing friendship for the cause of labor, they are wickedly striving to arouse the workingman against his employer; pretending to favor the restoration of prosperity, they are deliberately trying to stifle the growing spirit of confidence in business enterprise; and while ostentatiously mourning over the depression of industry, their whole influence is being exerted to make it permanent and hopeless.

Such are the real purposes of the new campaign of calumny. In furtherance of them its organs publish daily columns of dispatches to show that trade and industry are steadily going from bad to worse, and that the condition of labor is becoming more and more desperate. To these prophets of evil the report that a factory has closed its doors, or that a furnace has banked its fires, or that a mill has curtailed its working force is a message of joy. A story of business failure or abandoned enterprise is a delight; tales of idleness and want are hailed with glad acclaim, and every line that tells of paralysis in trade, loss in capital and earnings or despair among those who toil is eagerly welcomed and ostentatiously displayed as a fulfillment of gloomy prophecies.

Back of this eager quest for evil tidings is a stealthful purpose to provoke antagonisms between labor and capital, and thus undermine the foundation of the rising structure of business prosperity. Good times mean death to the agitation for free trade and free silver. The calumny organs know it, and this knowledge is the inspiration of their desperate attempt to postpone the day of returning confidence and prosperous business.

The intelligent masses of American wage-earners fully understand the situation. Their condition is far from what it ought to be in employment and pay, but on the other hand it is much less distressing than the mouthy oracles of chaos would have it appear. The conduct of the great body of workmen under the harsh conditions which now prevail has been admirable in its patience, hopefulness and self-restraint. The attempt of demagogues and charlatans to incite disorder and strife in the ranks of labor will receive its sharpest rebuke from the workmen themselves.

**OUR TARIFF HISTORY.**

**NO PRESIDENT SO PROMPT AS M'KINLEY.**

**His Tariff Law Will Be on the Statute Books Earlier than That of Any President Since Washington—Facts Which Should Silence Croakers.**

**Good Progress Made.**

Special Washington correspondence: People who are complaining of what they assume to be the slow progress of the tariff bill will probably be surprised to know that no administration since that of Washington ever placed upon the statute books a tariff measure within as brief a period of its inauguration as will that of President McKinley. There is every reason to suppose that the tariff bill will go upon the statute books before the end of July, probably much sooner than that. If this shall happen, President McKinley will have an opportunity to attach his signature to a general tariff measure earlier in the history of his administration than has any President since George Washington signed the first tariff act on July 4, 1789.

This remarkable record which is likely to be made with reference to the present tariff bill is made more remarkable by two facts: First, that every year's development of our commerce and manufactures adds to the complications and difficulties in framing a tariff measure; and second, the fact that the party in control of the administration controls only one branch of Congress. It has seldom happened in the history of the country that a general tariff measure has been placed upon the statute books when Congress and the administration were not controlled in all their branches by a single party, and that it should be possible to pass a tariff measure so immediately following such a hotly contested campaign as that of six months ago with one branch of Congress controlled by those who were pitted against the Republican party in that contest. The more remarkable, indeed, a study of the history of the tariff legislation in the United States would not have warranted a year ago the prediction that a protective tariff bill could have passed a Congress which was not controlled in both its branches by the Republican party.

It may be of interest, both by way of presentation of some tariff history and also of satisfying those who are inclined to criticize what they assume to be the slow progress of the work upon the tariff bill, to give briefly over the history of the tariff legislation of the country from the beginning down as connected with the various administrations.

The first tariff act placed upon the statute books was signed by George Washington, July 4, 1789. Not only was it the first tariff act under the constitution, but the first protective tariff measure, in dictating in its preamble that "it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures that duties be laid on goods, wares, merchandise imported," etc. The consideration of this act occupied but about two months' time, as Washington was not inaugurated until April 30, and the work upon the tariff bill did not begin, of course, until after that time. This tariff act was of course very brief, the space occupied being probably less than one-twentieth of the bill now under consideration. Several other tariff measures were adopted during Washington's administration, most of them being an increase upon the rates named by the first measure.

John Adams, who became President March 4, 1797, did not sign the tariff bill enacted under his administration, which increased the rates of duty on sugar, molasses, wines, etc., until May 22, 1800, over three years after his inauguration. Jefferson, who was inaugurated March 4, 1801, did not attach his signature to a general tariff bill until March 26, 1804, the bill passed at that time having for its object an increase in the revenues to supply funds for the war with the Barbary powers. This act increased the ad valorem rates, and on the following day, a similar act increasing the specific rates was signed, both of them being more than three years after Jefferson's inauguration.

Madison was inaugurated March 4, 1809, and the first important tariff, to increase duties 100 per cent on account of the war with Great Britain, was signed July 3, 1812, more than three years after his inauguration. He also signed a general tariff act April 27, 1816, three years after his second inauguration.

Monroe was inaugurated March 4, 1817, and signed his first and only general tariff act May 22, 1824, more than seven years after his first inauguration.

John Quincy Adams was inaugurated March 4, 1825, and signed a general tariff act May 18, 1828, more than three years after his inauguration.

Jackson was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and signed his first general tariff act July 14, 1832, more than three years after his inauguration, while the Clay compromise reduction act was signed March 2, 1833.

Van Buren's presidential term, which began March 4, 1837, was not marked by the enactment of any important tariff legislation.

William Henry Harrison, who was inaugurated March 4, 1841, issued on March 17 a call for a special session of Congress to begin May 31, indicating by the proclamation that the subjects to be considered were the financial difficulties of the Government. The tariff act finally passed by the Congress which that proclamation called into special session did not become a law until August 30, 1842, or fifteen months after the date named for the beginning of the special session.

Polk's term of service began March 4, 1845, and the "Walker tariff," which was the special tariff feature of his term, did not become a law until July 30, 1846, sixteen months after his inauguration as President.

The Taylor administration, which began March 5, 1849, did not witness the enactment of any general tariff legislation, owing to the fact that the Democrats controlled the House of Representatives during the first two years of the term and both branches of Congress in the second half of the term.

Pierce, who was inaugurated March 4, 1853, signed on March 3, 1857, the last day of his term as President, the only general tariff measure enacted during his four years in the White House.

Buchanan, during his four years, which began March 4, 1857, signed no general tariff legislation until March 2, 1861, twenty days before the close of his term. This

act, signed two days before his retirement, was the "Morrill" tariff act, a thoroughly protective measure, whose passage was made possible at that time because of the fact that a large number of the Southern Democratic members of the Thirty-sixth Congress had withdrawn, leaving a Congress in the control of the Republicans, party which thus placed a tariff act upon the statute books two days before the inauguration of Lincoln.

President Lincoln, who was inaugurated March 4, 1861, signed his first general tariff act on Aug. 5 of that year, and this was followed by the passage in July, 1862, and June 3, 1864, of other tariff measures, to which his signature was attached. Grant, who became President March 4, 1869, signed on July 14, 1870, his first general act relating to revenues, by which the internal revenue taxes were reduced, this being followed by another reduction on June 6, 1872.

President Hayes, who was inaugurated March 4, 1877, signed no general tariff legislation, the House being Democratic in the first Congress under his administration, and both branches Democratic in the latter half of his term.

The Garfield-Arthur administration, which began March 4, 1881, did not witness the enactment of any general tariff legislation until March 3, 1882, two full years after the inauguration.

Cleveland's first term was not marked by the completion of any general tariff legislation, the Mills bill, which passed the Democratic House in 1888, failing in the Senate, which was so closely divided politically that it was found impossible to pass through it a measure satisfactory to the administration, the substitute which was adopted by the Senate being rejected by the House, where the Democratic divisions on the tariff question, now so strongly marked, was then beginning to make itself apparent.

Benjamin Harrison's term began March 4, 1889, and the first general tariff act passed under his administration was signed Oct. 1, 1890, sixteen months after his inauguration.

Cleveland's second term, which began March 4, 1893, with his own party in control in both branches of Congress, did not witness the completion of its tariff measure until Aug. 28, 1894, nearly eighteen months after he took the oath of office.

A study of the above history of the tariff from the beginning of the Government down to the present time will indicate to those who have been inclined to criticize what they assume to be the slow action of Congress that instead of its action being unusually tardy, it has been unusually prompt, and especially so in view of the fact that the party in control of the administration controls only one branch of Congress, a condition under which it has seldom been possible to pass a tariff measure, even in a much greater length of time than has been or is likely to be occupied in the present instance.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

**Political Pitch.**

President Cleveland pulled down the American flag in Hawaii; President McKinley pulled it up again.

One-third of the Southern vote in the present Congress has been cast for protection.

Every day's consideration of the Senate schedules of the tariff bill brings them more in harmony with those of the House bill, and it is probable that the bill, when it goes into conference, will differ but little from that which passed the House.

The shades of the late Senator J. Rossell are now being invoked by the Democracy of that section which fought him most bitterly during the closing period of his useful career.

With one member of the Democratic team pulling in the direction of free trade, another towards protection, still a third in favor of free silver, and a fourth headed resolutely toward the gold standard, the Jeffersonian-Jacksonian band wagon is not making much progress.

The recent "silver Republican" conference is said to have had as its real object a plan to unload Mr. Bryan as the leader of the silver cause. Mr. Bryan has too many "isms" and is too erratic to suit the men who are putting up the money in behalf of the silver cause.

No subject is being more carefully considered by President McKinley now than Cuban question.

The trade reviews and the daily papers of the country unite in the assertion that business is brightening in all parts of the United States. More men are employed, the volume of new orders is increasing, and the amount of work done is steadily gaining. With the final action on the tariff bill, which may be expected during the present month, an increased improvement is confidently expected.

People who are surprised that the Republicans in the Senate are not answering in detail the attacks made by the Democrats upon the pending tariff bill need not suppose that it is because of lack of argument or facts upon which to base them. Their silence is simply because of their unwillingness to consume a moment of time more than is absolutely necessary in getting the bill before the Senate.

**Can't Be Fooled Every Time.**

Some people can be fooled once, or twice, but very few more than that. Mr. Bryan in his speeches last fall asserted that the forty-two million dollars necessary to keep pace with the growth of population in the United States could not be produced since the suspension of free coinage of silver, and quoted Senator Sherman in support of his theory that this amount was necessary to be added to the currency of the country each year. He was undoubtedly right in his quotation of Senator Sherman, but both inaccurate and misleading in assuming that this amount of currency cannot be and is not added to the circulating medium of the country by means of its present facilities. The coinage of the mints of the country in the year which ends with the present month will be, in round numbers, one hundred million dollars, three-fourths of it gold, while that of the calendar year 1896 was ninety-nine million dollars. Add to this the fact that the money in circulation to-day is \$138,000,000 more than it was a year ago and it will be seen that Mr. Bryan's statements in this, as well as in many other things, were, to say the least, misleading.

**Populists Want No Fusion.**

Populist leaders are advising against a continuance of the fusion of last fall between their party and the Democrats. The uncertain attitude of the Democratic party on the two great questions, protection and silver, is the cause of this unwillingness to continue the unholy alliance

of last year. The fact that large numbers of Democrats in every State where campaigns are to take place this fall are refusing to support the free coinage of silver, and that many members of that party in Congress and elsewhere are abandoning free trade and supporting high protection, has rendered a further alliance of the two parties impossible. Mr. T. B. Rankin, a prominent member of the Populist party in Ohio, in a recent interview, said: "The object of the organization of the Populist party was to secure needed reforms, not to stab the Democratic or Republican parties. I was opposed to fusion last year, and am still more opposed to it now."

**Some Free Silver Outcasts.**

Some individuals, who bolted the Republican party last year and voted for Bryan, held a meeting in this city and organized what they call "The Silver Republican Party of the United States." For some reason they do not care to join the Populists or the free silver Democrats. They seem to think they will have a better chance of picking up offices if they have a distinct organization.

These bolters cannot be prevented from forming a new party, but in doing so they ought to state clearly to the public what its principles are and what reason there is for its existence. That has not been done. Ex-Congressman Towne declares that—

"This is a movement that has taken deep root, and will grow until the restoration of silver to an equality with gold has been accomplished."

What is this equality that Towne and his associates are going to devote the rest of their lives to securing? Does he intend to say that the time will come again when sixteen ounces of silver will exchange everywhere for one of gold?

Towne should look the facts in the face. The price of silver, which was 120 cents an ounce in 1870, is 60 cents now. In spite of the low price the silver miners of the United States put 56,000,000 ounces on the market last year and made money at the business.

The demand for silver by silver standard countries is decreasing because the number of those countries is diminishing. Japan, the most progressive of Asiatic nations, with a population of 41,000,000, has adopted the world's gold standard. Peru and Bolivia, though silver-producing countries, are preparing to do so.

Does Towne really believe that his little "movement" will be able to raise the purchasing power of 371 grains of silver until it becomes equal once more to the purchasing power of twenty-three grains of gold? It is difficult to believe that any intelligent man who knows what the present silver production of the world is, and how much more cheaply it is produced than of old, really imagines anything of the kind.—Chicago Tribune.

**Export Bounty on Farm Products.**

The proposition for a bounty on staple agricultural exports is not a new subject. It is a departure from the protective policy. It has been considered for some years by the farmers, especially by the members of the National Grange, where it has been fully discussed but not yet endorsed by a majority of that body. Some of the propositions seem to be favorable, but it is doubtful whether the giving of a bounty on agricultural products would be beneficial to the farmer. There might be some temporary benefits, but if it stimulated production the effect would be disastrous to the farmer. What troubles the farmer now and makes low prices for his productions is the fact that he is now producing more than the market will readily absorb of certain commodities. So long as he continues to do this he must be content with low prices. If this bounty should stimulate the production and increase the surplus offered in the markets of the world, it would have the effect of decreasing the price received by the farmer rather than increasing it. As I said, it is a departure from the policy of those who believe in protection. The protective policy advocates the encouragement of production in those lines where we are now not producing enough to supply our own people, but are dependent on an extent on foreign countries for our supply. This proposition does not have such a purpose. It proposes simply to donate to the farmer certain bounties on products exported, and it is doubtful whether it would at the most have more than a temporary beneficial effect, with a tendency to bad reactionary results. From interview with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham.

**Tariff Prospects Are Helping.**

The progress made by the Senate with the tariff bill has given some impetus to general business, and has created a more hopeful feeling in all departments of trade. The matter is not entirely sentimental or at all partisan. The doubt and instability which have plainly surrounded every commercial avenue and which always exist while tariff uncertainty lasts will in all probability soon be removed. For the first time since 1887 the business of the country will be in a free and untrammelled position and the favorable effect on credit and individual action cannot be too highly estimated. The manufacturer and the distributor will be able to see clearly into the future and the money lender and the money borrower will be able to act understandingly. The prospect has already caused some activity in the iron and steel trades, and has given definite assurance in other directions. The great majority of the American people hope for and have confidence in substantial results. The general situation is ripe for the change. Money is abundant at low rates. Price is on a level which practically guarantees judicious operations.

**Disappointment for Popocrats.**

Disappointment follows a disappointment among the Popocratic leaders. Not only are they disappointed in the fact that the Republicans have presented a solid front on the tariff question and failed to quarrel among themselves upon currency, or any other question, but they are even more distressed to find their own party failing to pieces on the question of protection as well as silver, since their vote against the protective features of the tariff bill is growing weaker daily, while their arguments in behalf of free silver are being disproven by every week's developments since the election.

**Antics of Jones, Vest, and Mills.**

Senators Jones, Vest and Mills didn't know it was loaded. They began shouting about a small advance of about 6 per cent in the value of sugar trust stocks simultaneously with a settlement of the sugar schedule by the final action upon it in the Senate caucus, but had evidently forgotten that when the tariff bill was in their own charge, in 1894, stocks of this same sugar trust advanced 35 per cent in value during their manipulation of the bill.

**DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.**

**The Sugar Trust Screamers Find Their Attacks Reacting on Themselves.**

There has been some especially sharp talk in the Senate and some of the people who are seeking to make political capital by throwing dust with reference to the pending tariff bill have suddenly discovered that there are two sides to almost any story. Two or three Democratic leaders seem to have reached the conclusion that they could once more fool the people, and that their most convenient way to do it would be to charge that sugar schedules of the tariff bill as agreed upon by the Republican caucus were favorable to the sugar trust. So they proceeded upon the "stop thief" plan to make all sorts of malicious charges of this kind, taking advantage of the fact that Republicans in the Senate have been refusing to discuss any features of the bill not absolutely necessary to be explained, simply for the purpose of gaining time and getting the bill through as promptly as possible. The gentlemen have found, however, that there is a limit to the endurance of the public who are being imposed upon with this sort of falsehood, and the newspapers of the country have suddenly revived the fact that the very men who are now shouting sugar trust with reference to the pending tariff bill are the ones under whose guidance the perfidy and dishonesty bill of 1894 was framed, and whose sugar schedule was shaped to create the greatest scandal that has been known in political history in many years. Attention is called to the fact that the three men, Senators Vest, Jones and Mills, whose mouths about an increase in prices of sugar trust stock as a result of the pending tariff bill have been the features of the week, are the very men who framed the sugar schedules of the Wilson bill under which sugar trust stocks advanced 60 per cent, while the advance during the entire consideration of the present bill is only 6 per cent, and this a mere incident of the general advance which has been strongly marked meantime in all stocks. That the three men whose manipulations in the schedules of the Wilson bill caused an advance of 60 per cent in the price of sugar stocks should now be screaming like madmen because sugar stocks have increased 6 per cent during the consideration of the present bill would be unaccountable but for the fact that they are apparently doing it to not only make political capital against the Republicans but at the same time conceal as far as possible their own record in this very line.

**Politicians Working Country People**

The dangerous characters who were last fall hired to stir up dissatisfaction and sow seeds of anarchy and riot in the cities are now being sent through the country districts for the same purpose. They travel in gaudily painted wagons, bearing false or misleading quotations from distinguished men, which are distorted into apparent support of the free coinage of silver, which is now worthless than one-half what it was when these utterances are alleged to have been made. They concern their real purpose—sowing seeds of distrust, anarchy and riot in the agricultural communities for the purely selfish purpose of making a market for the property of silver mine-owners and placing a few politicians in office deserves the contempt of those upon whom it is being imposed. It is of the same class as that by which the tin peddler wagons spread falsehood through the country in the Congressional campaign of 1890, but is vastly more dangerous to the country from the class of employed, the doctrines they disseminate and the desperate schemes of those who support them in this performance. The silver mine-owners and their political allies have resorted to this new device to deceive the people, who are, however, rapidly discovering the impositions they practice.

**A Currency Commission Urged.**

A currency commission which shall frame a plan for the general revision of the currency system of the United States seems likely to be the next step of the new administration, after the passage of the tariff bill, which will probably take place before the end of the month. It is understood in Washington that the President will, as soon as the tariff bill passes the Senate, send a special message to Congress urging the creation of a commission which shall devise a plan for the general revision of the currency system of the country in time for consideration by Congress when it meets in its regular session five months hence.

**Their Theories Exploding.**

If farm prices do not stop advancing and silver prices do not stop their downward course, there will be nothing left to sustain the chief theory of the free coinage orators of last fall that prices of farm products kept pace with those of silver. Leading farm products have increased in price from 50 to 100 per cent since this beautiful theory was exploited on the stump last fall, while the price of silver has meantime steadily decreased.

**Moving with Caution.**

Every side of the Cuban question is being considered by President McKinley now, and a course of action is likely to be indicated in the near future. The importance and gravity of the issues involved and possible consequences of a mistake are so great that the President and his advisers are moving with the utmost caution, as any judicious citizen would do if such grave responsibilities were placed upon his individual shoulders.

**Plan to Dump Bryan.**

"Rotation in office" is popular with the friends of free silver as well as others. It is whispered that the real cause of the Chicago gathering of a few days since which organized what was called the silver Republican party was to set on foot a movement which should push to the front an entirely new leader for the silver cause and dump to the bottom of the deep blue sea William Jennings Bryan, who led the party to defeat last year.

**Distressing to Political Enemies.**

The absolute unanimity of purpose in the Republican party and the solidity of its ranks in the Senate is distressing its political enemies greatly. The party discussions which they had expected to see crop out among the Republicans have made their appearance on their own side of the chamber, however, and this adds to the distress of the handful of gentlemen who assume to be the leaders of that party in and out of Congress.